INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVI NO 85. BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 10 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Dates	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
14 April	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA*		10,986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10 946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA.		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA		10,946

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS-

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,889
5th July	DUMANA	8,427

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
10th April	†ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April	DELTA	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE	Straits. China and Japan
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
7th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
5th July	RAJPUTANA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA	for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

EAST AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
11th Apr.	BANKURA	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
11th ,,	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.
13th Apr.	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi
	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
6	VITA	Karachi via Fort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
11th ,,	xELLORA	Mombasa.
18th ,,		

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can also proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Suez Maru ..	4646	6th Apr.	15 ,,
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29th Mar	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr.	16 ,,
G noa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th March.	6th April
Indus Maru ..	9th April	19th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th
Honolulu Maru.	24th April	31st April
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 885.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

No. 4 97, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 23927

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Ambala City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambala Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of mufassil stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.

W. Life Rs. 22-1|2 — End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber _____

Address _____

Register No. _____

Date of paper _____

Time of delivery _____

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY. 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay.

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"THE WORLD'S NEWS"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."

CALCUTTA.

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Walch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to

The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

Getting more Business

It is easy to get more business when you tell about the work you do through the Classified Column in the "Bombay Chronicle." A regular advertisement there will carry your message to thousands of people every day—costs little.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Fast, well-educated Indian or Anglo-Indian TYPIST, must be able to type 50 words a minute from manuscripts by Touch System. Interviews to selected candidates only. Permanent job with future prospects. Salary upto Rs. 100—p.m. to a really capable typist. Knowledge of shorthand not necessary. Apply in writing giving detailed particulars of education, training and experience to the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
A

TO
WANTED—An AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE, having five years' experience, for Ahmedabad Panjra Pole. Apply with testimonials and salary terms to AMRATLAL MOHANLAL JAVERI. Elice Bridge, Ahmedabad.
A R814

WANTED—AN Experienced ADVERTISEMENT COMPOSITOR, possessing a working knowledge of types and Layouts. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay.
A

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHALLOW, and DEEP, borings from 3 inches to 6 inches upto 800 feet for minerals, coal, stone, foundations, sounding for buildings, bridge, piers, dams, docks drilling wells for water supply or Irrigation are being undertaken by Messrs. RAMNIKLAL RATILAL AND SONS, Boring Contractors, BROACH.
T R 745

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

USEFUL and Artistic Aluminium and German Silver ware, embroidered satin and velvet dresses at RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, TOPIWALA, Moti Bazar Bombay.

RENOWNED Dodge Bros. Motor Cars and Graham Bros. Trucks at the BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2-3 per square yard. Particulars on request.
KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Make your servants clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs 4-2 each, Pyjamas from Rs. 1-12 per pair, made from white Drill.
KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.
KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1 1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2. Serviettes to match, size 24" x 24" Rs. 4-8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.
KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.
Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve Blue and Black stripes, 31" wide As. 9-6 per yard. Patterns on request.
KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4-12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5-12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.
KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36" — from Rs. 3-6 per pair.
For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES FRUITS—Rose scented Lichies Rs. 8/- per 1000 Big and selected LANGRA, BOMBAY, KISHENBHOG ETC. mangoes Rs. 7/- per 100 Expenses extra Safe arrival guaranteed. Full price advance. Grafts catalogue free. N. B.—Terms of agency on application. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, NO. 5, DARBHANGA (BIHAR).
F 30157

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR COAL FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

1. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply to the Bhavnagar State Railway, during the period 1st April, 1928, to 31st March, 1929, of about 20,000 (Twenty thousand) tons of first class Bengal Steam Coal of Selected grade to be delivered F. O. B. Calcutta Docks into Steamer of about 3150 tons deadweight chartered by Bhavnagar State Railway that will ply between Bhavnagar Dock and Calcutta during the year to carry coal from Calcutta, and Sundries from Bhavnagar Bundar for return load to Calcutta.
2. The Coal should be in strict accordance with the specification attached to the form of Tender which can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.
3. Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for supply of Coal" and addressed to the undersigned by whom they will be received upto noon of 25th April, 1928.
4. For further details of conditions see Tender form.
5. Earnest money of Rs. 200 should accompany the Tender.

(Sd.) F. H. BIBRA,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, April 5, 1928.
30231

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WHY PAY THE PENALTY OF UNNECESSARY OPERATIONS.

IN VIEW of the recent premature death of a well-known young Parsi gentleman after an operation and in view of the modern tendency to resort to operations even in avoidable cases, at the risk of life and health those desirous to avoid operations are advised to consult Dr. TREASURIWALA, M.D., Specialist in Hydrocele, Hernia, Appendicites, etc., No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, 4 Annas stamps will bring you printed literature and certificates of those who have been completely cured.
30238

NOTICE.

Dear Devidas.—I am very sorry to hear that you have left Bombay and in so doing you have followed my footsteps your parents and also father-in-law (who have come specially for you,) and all of the family regret your absence. I hope you will let them know your resorting place and health. I assure that your information will be private and confidential.
6-4-1928.
P. G. KAPADIA.
R821

WANTED.

A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Municipal Board Girl Schools, Lahore on 150-10-200 with Rs. 20|- p.m. as conveyance allowance. She will have the benefit of the Provident Fund and Fundamental Rules. Candidates for the post should address the undersigned not later than 20th April, 1928, stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous experience in teaching with copies of testimonials. A B.A., B.T. will be preferred.
G. H. HEARNE,
Secretary, Municipal Committee.
Town Hall. Lahore. D|3-4-28.
30234

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC FURNITURE ON (TOMORROW) WEDNESDAY THE 11TH APRIL, 1928, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT "NEPEAN LODGE", NEPEAN ROAD, MALABAR HILL.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction very valuable and handsome household furniture, mahoganised teak and blackwood furniture, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, chiffoniers, cabinets, marble top pier tables, rich carpets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, rich Chinaware, drawing room suites, teapoys, etc., etc.
The property of Mrs. Flora Sassoon.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE GAUCHO"
Laugh and the World Laughs with you. Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most stupendous production.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
CINEMA SHOW.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL VARIETY CO.
A revuisical SINGING, DANCING and ENTERTAINING COCKTAIL with a Modern Dressing.
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at the Theatre.

PATHE CINEMA
(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
DAILY CHANGE OF
REGINALD DENNY
PICTURES.
TO-DAY
'ABYSMAL BRUTE'
with
REGINALD DENNY.
A Hot Weather Tonic full of thrills and laughter

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15 and 9-45 P.M.
JOHN BARRYMORE
The World's Greatest Dramatic Actor in the greatest of all Screen Achievement.
DON JUAN
The Greatest Lover of All Ages!
The Greatest Romantic Character of Tradition!
One of the most lavishly produced picture ever made with a dazzling array of Stars!
ROME AND ROMANCE
of The Era of Glory, Magnificence and Prosperity of the "Eternal City"

PRECIOUS CINEMA
Management:
UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION OF INDIA.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
DAILY NEW PROGRAMME.
THREE SHOWS 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15
VERGINIA VALLI
in
"PRICE OF PLEASURE"

AMUSEMENTS.

A RECORD ATTENDANCE!
TREMENDOUS RUSH!!
THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A romance of the Royal Navy ashore and afloat
SECOND TO NONE
featuring
MOORE MARRIOTT
Actual scenes on
H. M. S. TARA, TARPON, TIGER, CHAMPION
Also
A screaming "Christie" Comedy.

INDIAN REVIEW
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MUSSALMANS AND THE SIMON COMMISSION
By Mr. Muhammad Yakub, M.L.A.
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON INDIANS OVERSEAS AFFAIRS. By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
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Mr. M. A. Jinnah
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'Sunday Chronicle'
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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bar.-at-L., M.D. L.L.D. Ph D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency

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PORTRAITS OF TILAK AND GOKHALE

UNVEILING IN LONDON

London Correspondent of "Mahratta" ites.

e unveiling ceremony of the portraits Lokamanya Tilak and K. K. Go-le was done yesterday by the Rt. Hon lonel Wedgwood M. P. before a large dience of students at the Indian Stu-nts' Union and Hostel at Gower Street. e potrait of Tilak was presented to the ion by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and that of khale,, by the Servants of India So-y. Mrs. Wedgwood, Mrs. Paranjpye Dr. Paranjpye were among those sent. Colonel Wedgwood made a f speech in eulogy of the two distin-shed Indian statesmen who he thought uld have boycotted the Simon mission had they been living to day. -respect was their strong point and he no hesitation in saying that the nent one learns to preserve his self-ect, one is for all practical purposes Freedom and self-respect go hand nand and that is one great lesson rs ought to take from the lives of e two great leaders. The following sage cabled by Mr. N. C. Kelkar was read out: "I am with you in spirit his delightful occasion of unveiling raits of Tilak and Gokhale, two dis-nished leaders and patriots Poona uced; their presence side by side is gal combination of the best elements selfish patriotism." Mr. C. P. editor of the "Manchester Guar-" who was first invited to unveil portraits wrote as follows. "I am honoured by the request of your ty to unveil the portraits of two distinguished Indian statesmen as Tilak and Mr. Gokhale. I wish very I could accept the invitation but I it impossible in these days to under-engagements outside the scope of own work." A resolution thanking N. C. Kelkar and the Servants of Society was passed and after de-Mataram" was sung, the pleasant ion came to a close.

VOC OF UNEMPLOYMENT

PEAL TO GOVERNOR TO TAKE REMEDIAL MEASURES

behalf of the unemployed of Bombay, S. Natesan, Hon. Secretary of the ployed Association, has sent an l to His Excellency the Governor of ay praying that H. E. will give his thetic and early attention to the In the course of the appeal it is :—

day the prices of articles are just they were 8 years ago when the War l. The Government tables will illus-my point namely that all classes of ers had to pay away whatever in-nt they got to meet the heavy cost ing. Even the very increment that pportioned by the more philanthro-nployers was the outcome of the ne-y to meet the extravagant cost of to which the poor toiling masses subjected. On one hand prices liar-while on the other very poor facil-as given to the workers to meet the

day the same standard of cost of g prevails with the additional bur-ll non-payment of the increment ed. The employers have gone a step er and in most cases the workers are ted to the painful condition of ad-g reductions in their payment and summary dismissals.

consequence of retrenchment has firstly increase in total death rate, dly increase in the number of crimes stly creation of a feeling of embitter-towards the Government that has practically doing nothing. The vita-of the community of employees has so low due to the prevalent unem-nent that they are unable to stand any k of diseases. Also the swelling er of culprits insolvents in the Court w is too startling to need mention The Police in spite of all its orga-effort to suppress crime is unable to the present crisis and the lives of e and the property are becoming in-ingly unsecure.

appeal concludes thus:— pray therefore Government will fame effective measure by which the grave before it may be solved and unem-nent which is the dire crisis of the may be prevented. I hope His Excel-'s Government will rise to its res-bility and seek remedy the present ."

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

i Ramanandanath, discipline of the is Sri Nijanandanath Swamigal of e Gramam, Kodiala Magane, South ra, appeals to the religiously and cha-y disposed public to contribute their towards the installation and mainten-of a "Sri Vidya Mut" wherein reli-s worship according to Hindu rites e performed daily and disciples giv-cessary religious instruction and train. Special service will be undertaken e uplift of donors who contribute 00 and above. The public are earnest-quested to extend their help to this able work which is undertaken for ublic good.

nations may kindly be sent to the signed which will be duly and grate-acknowledged.—Sri Ramanandanath, C. K. Nayar, Doctor, Kongod Post, Olavakkot, S. I. Rly.

FINANCING AMERICAN COTTON

U. S FARM BILL

Mr. McNary, who was one of the promoters of last year's Farm Relief Bill which President Coolidge vetoed after it had passed through Congress, is trying again now with a measure which meets some of the President's objections, but not what was perhaps the principal one. The last bill was intended to assist growers of cotton and a few other crops, and also stock-breeders, but did nothing for a large number of other farmers. Mr. Coolidge objected, however, to sectional legislation, and Mr. McNary endeavours to meet this by applying the relief to all agricultural products—truly a considerable order in a country like the United States. His bill provides for what is called a revolving fund of £50,000,000, from which loans could be granted to co-operative associations, which would enable them to make advance payments to their members, "reflecting the current market value of the commodity produced". The associations would be insured during any twelve months' period, beginning with the delivery season, against price declines between delivery to and sale by them. In the event of losses occurring they are to be met by the whole of the producers of the commodity which drops paying equalisation fees. This was a feature of the last bill to which the President objected strongly, and it does not look likely that he will accept it now, although the Senate's Agricultural Committee has reported in favour of the bill, with the equalisation fee included.

The President held that, under the previous bill, increased production would occur to an extent which would defeat its object. Mr. McNary proposes now that the authorities shall have power to suspend operations in any commodity whenever an abnormal increase in planting or breeding stock occurs through the Farm Board's advice as to what constitutes a sound programme being disregarded. This, of course, would necessitate considerable control over details, and would have awkward consequences if the Board greatly understimated the probable demand, as they would be in danger of doing sometimes. To meet one of the President's objections, "unreasonable discrimination" in making marketing agreements with other agencies than co-operative associations is to be prohibited. —("M. G.").

REVIVAL OF CHINESE MEDICINE.

ORIENTAL MEDICINE ASSOCIATION IN TOKYO.

The "Young East," a Tokyo journal writes in its March issue:—

"It is a remarkable and interesting phenomenon that in Japan, where Western medicine has made great progress and many eminent physicians of world-wide reputation have appeared a movement to revive the old Chinese school of medicine has lately been started and is steadily gaining ground. In fact there are not a few Japanese even among well-educated and intelligent classes who believe in and prefer Chinese to Western medicine, and a society called Oriental Medicine Association was organized in Tokyo a few weeks ago by these men. The promoters of the society declare that medical science in the West is profiting by the researches into medicine of the Orient and that Japan should follow suit. As a first step, they opine, the practice of medicine of the old Chinese school, which is all but dead since the promulgation of forty years ago, should be revived. With this in view they are planning to send in a petition for it to the first session of the new Imperial Diet.

AMERICAN INTEREST.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Chinese medicine is gaining in popularity on the Pacific Coast of America. A United Press correspondent recently writing on the subject says as follows:—And here on the Pacific Coast, Chinese medicine with all its mysteries and strange ways is spreading like a new religion. New modern buildings springing up in every city of the West accommodate Americans who are paying hundreds of thousands of dollars for medicines China is supposed to be discarding.

Patients are flocking to these new places in such number, that they must make appointments in advance with some of them. They describe their ailments, and a genial Chinese who calls himself an herbalist nods his head, he understands. He comments briefly that the five principal organs—lungs, liver, kidneys, heart and stomach are not in harmonized agreement but can be synchronized if the patient will drink herb teas brewed before his very eyes in a manner long known to Chinese physicians. The patient drinks, pays, is cured. He writes a testimonial and is well pleased. Within the last two months seven herbalists in the San Francisco bay region have been compelled to seek larger quarters, some of them occupying entire buildings of two and three floors.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are tactful, resourceful, pushful, thoughtful—in fact full of all "fuls," and never a "fool." A fox is a lean wiry "fellow" in the jungle: yet it is more than a match for bulky, unwieldy "denizens of the forest" (like a rhinoceros, hippopotamus, or Mr. Pachyderm) by its tactfulness and cunning. In the same way, you more than hold your own, in this artful and tricky world, by your great powers stated above, without coming into the grips of law, or in the clutches of the tyrants, of law, order and good government. You are destined to get a virago as your Bibi, a "lady Sandow," as some prefer to call such a queer specimen. But you are more than a match for her—brute force is helpless before soul force (or "sly force" as in your case). Like a man ("mavat") successfully keeping in check the vagaries of a rogue elephant by sheer tact, you will subdue her in no time and always make her respect your word, if not command. If she extracts promise from you never to come home drunk at night, you will swear to do so, and—stay outside until the morning, thus faithfully keeping your promise! When the barometer of her temperature—I mean temperament—goes up to 999 degrees, in the shade, say at the usual recording hour of 8 a.m. you do not, like many fools, retaliate by engaging yourself in wordy warfare, for you know well the words of the Greek philosopher Silencegoldengoras, who flourished about 5,000 years before Pythagoras and Punta Arenas (I hope I am correct in my history and geography), that in wordy warfare it's always a woman who wins, and that sharp tongues cut their own throats! Wise man you are indeed! The world would be a thousand times happier were there even a thousand sensible men like you! Q. E. D.

NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT COTTON

COTTON TRADE SAWS, WISE AND OTHERWISE

(COLLECTED BY CARL GELLER)

Good winter rains in Texas make a large crop.

No winter rains in Texas, poor crop.

Tornado damage is a sight, but is local.

Prices usually rise between early March and Easter.

Mississippi floods give big crops the year after, sometimes the same year.

Acreage is generally underestimated.

No good crop was ever grown without a cool spell on the young plant; it promotes root growth.

A wet May makes a short crop.

Morning rain on the bloom prevents fruiting.

A dry May and June make a big crop.

In June the crop always improves.

By the fourth of July the crop starts going back.

In July and August the crop always loses.

"Equinoctieal" storms come as early as the Fourth of July and as late as Christmas.

Droughts last two weeks. If longer, they hurt.

Dew in Texas makes the rainpipes spout, they say.

Showery weather brings the boll weevil.

Hot sunshine kills the weevil.

Drought kills the weevil—and, may be, the plant.

Hot winds are not always hot air.

Not every bloom makes a boll, not every boll ripens.

Crop estimates in summer are as reliable as long-range weather predictions.

Texas cotton can promise more and do loss, and promise less and do more than any other thing alive.

Don't straddle in two crops. You don't make the weather.

It is easier to bet on the crop than to pay the bet.

Sell when the new crop starts moving.

A drought crop is an early crop.

A bumper comes once in six years.

A late crop is not always a small crop.

Ginning reports at times look like a pipe line to the widow's oil cruse.

With the Jewish New Year comes the first light frost in the South.

Sell on the first frost.

During the Indian Summer the crop gets looking bigger.

The market goes up between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The low price for a big crop comes early in December.

Never bear the tail end of a big crop.

If a small crop follows a big one, stop bulling it by Christmas.

Big crops melt away, small ones linger.

THE VENTURE.

Speculation is a venture based on calculation; gambling a venture without calculation.

The correct idea in speculating is to venture a comparative small amount in a deal promising a high percentage of profit.

Operate only occasionally; don't dabble in it all the time. There are three or four good opportunities every year.

The market is always there.

In forming an opinion of the market, the element of chance ought not to be omitted.

Things are always stronger than man.

Learn well in beginning: The secret in winning

Is not the vagary called luck-not a big.

But just the assumption of commonplace gumption—

A grasp of the science called Justwhentoquit.

Success has ruined many a man.

No man is a fool who knows when he has enough.

When doubtful, reduce the amount of the interest.

Never double-up, that is, never completely and at once reverse a position.

A man must think for himself, must follow his own convictions.

The Speculator must have pliability, the ability to change an opinion, the power of revision.

Go your own way. Crowds cause crowded exits.

Never over-trade. To take an interest larger than the capital justifies is to invite disaster.

Don't take on a load you can't carry.

Napoleon tried to do too much, and he did it.

Run quick or not at all.

Make up your mind to take a small loss.

It is better to average up than to average down.

If you must pyramid, make it a pyramid with the broad base down, not with the apex down.

When a deal runs in your favour, stay with it. Follow it with stop orders not to near the market.

Stop your losses and let your profits run.

Rather than hedge a losing deal, close it and wait for another chance. A hedge fixes the loss, and, two to one, when undoing it you will lift the wrong leg.

Quiet, week markets are good markets to sell. The ordinarily develop into declining markets. But when a market has gone through the stages of quiet and weak to active and declining, then on to semi-panix or panic, it should be bought freely. When, vice versa, a quiet and firm market develops into activity and strength, then into excitement, it should be sold with great confidence.

When they close the market "weak," shrewd traders used to buy on the curb or sell when it was called "strong." But, of course, there is no curb now.

Every swing has a double top, double bottom.

Buy on the breaks and sell on the bulges.

Public opinion is not to be ignored. A strong speculative current is for the time overwhelming and should be closely watched. The rule is to act cautiously with public opinion; against it, boldly.

When prices are running free before a stiff breeze of speculation, sit on your judgment and give the other fellow's imagination a chance.

Spinners are human. They mostly buy in rising markets.

ODDS AND ENDS.

For every buyer there is a seller. So there is, in the wind-up. But things are different while the racket is on.

A scared bear is the best bull meat.

Know your limitations. Remember the chameleon that died of a broken heart trying to make good on a Scotch plaid.

Handle tips with care. The dead sure thing doesn't always come to life.

When the silent operator starts airing his views, look out.

Let sleeping dogs lie, but if there is much at stake, give it to the newspapers.

News long expected is burnt powder. The unexpected makes the market jump.

We sometimes wonder how efficiency experts fare in the market.

Statistics are valuable, but they must be kept subordinate to a comprehensive view of the whole situation. Those who confine themselves to statistics are poor guides.

Statistics are the post-mortem verdict.

Past performances do not shape the market.

If you lose, it's bad luck; if you win, your gray matter has been working overtime.

Even a chart reader will strike it right once in a while.

Nobody knows anything about cotton.

THE DETENUS' LOT.

INSULTS AND HARDSHIPS.

"Forward" writes:—

The treatment which a European S. P. meted out to Sjt. Niranjan Sen Gupta, now detained in the island of Kutubdia, when he went to the thana to report himself, is certainly unbecoming of a gentleman. Sjt. Sen Gupta has written to the Political Secretary severely condemning the behaviour of the S. P. To be constantly shadowed by the police, and to be frequently insulted by police officials cannot but make a hell of one's life. Cannot the Government let the detenus alone in their places of internment? Why should they be compelled to report themselves to the thana regularly? Sjt. Sen Gupta, it is further reported, is being denied the ordinary rights and privileges to which Ordinance prisoners are entitled. The hut in which he has been compelled to live can be blown away any moment. Will the Government see to the removal of his grievances?

SOUTHERN STAR BADMINTON TOURNEY

EXCITING GAME IN FINALS

The finals fixture of the annual Badminton Doubles tournament organised by the Southern Star Sports Club, Parel, came off for decision on Monday morning and witnessed a thrilling finish. No wonder the match attracted a record gathering, when one considers the fact not less than 45 teams entered the lists and contested in the tournament and the two teams that were to meet in finals were expected to put forth an exciting fight. And they did justify the expectations of the huge crowd of spectators. The two contestants were the "C" team of the Malabar Badminton Club and the Mysore Associations pair. Of course the former won the winners' trophies, though not without an uncertain and exciting game.

This year the organisers of the tournament had made an excellent selection in Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher to preside over the tournament and to distribute the prizes.

Just after the play, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, president of the Southern Star Sports Club introduced Mr. Kher to the assemblage in glowing terms.

MR. KHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kher in giving away the prizes delivered a remarkable and inspiring speech. He paid a glowing tribute to the attainments of South Indians in the various walks of life, especially in philosophy and mathematics. He was convinced that intellectual attainment could not have full play unless its concomitant, the physical development, also received the same attention. He suggested better organisation of Athletic Clubs for manly exercises. In fact, he wanted Indians to be men in the real sense of the term. India had need of strong men, strong physically and intellectually. Mr. Kher assured the audience that he did not mean to belittle the value of the game which he witnessed that morning. On the other hand he had already paid his tribute to the noble game by himself taking to it.

It was Mr. M. R. Jayakar who, on a similar occasion at the same place, revised his opinion of Badminton, and ever since many a noble and high citizen of Bombay had made their similar confession. Mr. Kher also did the same. He did not want to refer to anything about politics. But what he spoke with the enthusiasm of a maddened physical culturist was bristling with patriotic fervour. Before concluding his speech he digressed a little and referred to the humiliating custom which still had strong hold in South India. Untouchability was nowhere so rampant as in the Madras Presidency. He wanted every one to do his best to blot out that dark spot from the otherwise bright part of the country.

Mr. Kher then distributed the prizes: Winners' Cup and Gold medals to the Malabar Badminton Club "C" and the runners' up silver medals to the Mysore Association's pair.

Malabar Badminton Club "C" 3
Mysore Association 2

CONGRESS AND MAY DAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee rejected a grant to the Bombay Trades Council for the celebration of May Day. The rejection of the grant seems to be interpreted as a refusal to have anything to do with May Day. But it seems to me that itis not so. In fact the opposition was two-fold. A section was misled into believing that May Day was a Communist affair and that the All-India Trade Union Congress had nothing to do with it. Another section opposed it on the ground that they did not want to give money to any non-congress organization for labor work and perticularly the Trades Council. The proposition not being split into two parts to separate expression of opinion of separate factions, it has got the apparent color that the Congress will not even associate with May Day.

The B. P. C. C. only rejected a grant of money to a particular body for May Day celebration and not its association with May Day as such. It can still associate itself with May Day. The All-India Trade union Congress has instructed its constituents to start preparations for May Day from now. No one can accuse that body or its general secretary, Mr. N. M. Joshi of leanings towards Communism. That is a proof positive of May Day not being a Communist or Moscow-manufacture.

Moreover it need not be opposed simply because it is said to be a Communist affair, if there is nothing anti-Congress about it. The Congress has never laid down that it will oppose anything that is Communist. In fact Communists and Congressites are one on the point of complete Independence. Merely to stamp anything Communist and as such bad is a betrayal of a mentality, which has fed on and is guided by the propaganda of Imperialist papers rather than a mind that lives by reason and history.— Yours etc.,

MAY DAY.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Gold Ready			£
Chaitra		21	6 9
Vaishakh		21	6 6
National City		21	6 9
		2	9 0

SILVER.

Silver Ready			59	9 0
	Op.	H.	Lo.	Cl.
Chaitra	59/8	59/8	59/7	59/7
Vaishakh	59/7	59/8	59/7	59/8

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, April 7.

Wheat Ready	4	2	0	to	4	9 0
Wheat Har					4	4 3
Gram Ready	3	6	0	to	3	10 0
Gram Jeth					3	7 3
Barley Ready	3	0	0	to	3	2 0
Barley Jeth					3	2 9
Gwara Ready					2	14 0
Rapeseed Ready	6	14	0	to	7	2 0
Rapeseed Bisakh					6	14 0
Rapeseed Jeth					7	0 6

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 9.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/8; highest Rs. 50/8/6; closing Rs. 50/1.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery opening Rs. 52/14; closing Rs. 52/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/14/3; closing Rs. 4/14.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 57/14; highest Rs. 57/15/6; lowest Rs. 57/11; closing Rs. 57/12.

SUGAR MARKET REP

Bombay, April 9

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10/ per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "T'Begum" Rs. 9/14 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "India" Rs. 9/14 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment March Rs. 9/14-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment April Rs. 10/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Rs. 9/9-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F B H

Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 9/10-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.:—

March Rs. 10-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

April Rs. 10/4 per cwt. F B H.

June Rs. 9/11-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/10 per cwt. F B H.

Oct/Dec Rs. 9/12-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Steady.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9th April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.848 inches (.015 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.750 inches (normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .015.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees (2.9 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. S. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 102 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2.

JUBBULPORE, April 9.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to-day laid the foundation stone of the Shrimathi Rajkumari Bai Orphanage in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The orphanage is named after the late sister of the Hon. Seth Govind Das, whose mother has donated Rs. 10,000 for its establishment.—A. P.

Oh, that Backache!

Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengthen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

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THE FUTURE--WAR OR PEACE?

PLEA FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

(BY ALDERMAN BEN TURNER, J.P.)

All down the ages, Peace and War have competed with each other. The natural instinct to fight, and the habit of settling quarrels and difficulties by force, has established war as a part of life in this world. And yet it is well known that a counter-instinct of the righteousness of peace has shown itself again and again in ancient teachings, histories, philosophies and religions.

The fact was that men did not know how to do without war; for many centuries it seemed to them that might must be right; then, that was something questioned, but they could see no alternative to it, no plainly marked road by which disputes could be overcome without human bloodshed.

But now, for over one hundred and thirty years, nations have been learning to look to reason instead of to battle for the solution of international disputes. They have been learning also to agree "in advance" to the acceptance of the peaceful settlement of disputes, according to the decision of trustworthy tribunals.

THE FIRST SEED.

This new habit of thought began in 1794, with a Treaty between Britain and the United States of America. And this example was followed by several other Treaties between other pairs of countries; and by the end of the nineteenth century a great many disputes—some of considerable magnitude were settled in this way.

Moreover, here and there, throughout the world's history, a few men and women have dreamed dreams, and seen visions of a vast brotherhood of nations—a glimmering of a League of Nations such as is growing up to-day, and will, as time goes on, and with the help of all people, achieve that maturity to which we aspire. It is a far from perfect machine yet, but is there anything which reaches perfection during the first few years of its existence? Besides that, it is not a machine in the true sense of the word, worked by engines and levers, which are controlled by a few human beings. Rather it is a human machine—a great organisation of people of all nationalities, who are throwing their weight into the daily problems of international life—political, economic, humanitarian, judicial and so forth.

They have to try to gauge the particular needs, aspects and difficulties of each case that comes into their hands; they have to remember the varying degrees and conditions of civilisation amongst the nations with whom they are dealing; they have to take account of different mentalities; and all the while their task is to effect a drawing together of East and West, North and South, in the tremendous effort to end war and make lasting peace a possibility.

True, it is the dream of an idealist, or of many idealists; but it has the power to become a tangible reality on one unalterable condition—that the will of the world is behind it—world co-operation.

PREACHING BUT NOT PRACTISING.

We dream and speak and preach of the blessedness of peace; but what are we all doing about it? A League of Nations—yes, very fine—so long as it is modelled according to our individual ideas, and producing results which we should wish for our own benefit. Well, it is for us all to make known our difficulties to this great brotherhood but there is this qualification; that in return each nation tries to understand and to work for the needs of its fellow nations.

The League is not a super-society, existing for the purpose of settling national grievances. Its task is to promote international peace and prosperity, and to act as a watchman and protector of social justice for mankind. There have been, and still are, some who advocate a League of Eastern and a League of Western peoples. Why? Because they cannot shake off the belief that their own troubles are respectively all-important, and they cannot trust to the development of international understanding and goodwill.

If the League, as it stands, lost the East, what would happen? The death knell of the League of all Nations would have tolled; a mighty gulf would have been hewn between the vast communities of the East and West, and the remaining skeleton would appear merely as two separate organisations, struggling inadequately to build up a road to peace and prosperity which could never be completed, because all the world is interdependent, and without one part the rest cannot reach maturity. This won't do. It must be a League of both East and West.

MIGHTY PEOPLE'S WILL.

Granted, then, that the mighty driving force of public opinion will agree to co-operate behind one all-embracing League (which, in course of time, will be readjusted in its constitution and procedure to the demands made upon it), what is our first important task? Unquestionably, the abolition of war, the realisation of peace.

And we can do it. The people's will behind all Governments can insist on the principle of compulsory arbitration for all legal disputes; and on the amendment of those parts of the Covenant of the League which leave a gap for war.

Besides this magnificent ideal—set before us by our great religions and philosophies—all national differences and problems must become dim; for without its attainment, they will devour us.—Orient Press Service.

INDIA'S IDEAL FREEDOM

DR. KITCHLEW'S SPEECH

MARTYRS' DAY IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 9.

Speaking at the meeting of the Naujiwan Bharat Sabha, Lahore which celebrated the Martyrs' Day last night when many speeches were made recounting the various political movements in India since 1857. Dr. Kitchlew said that the importance of the forthcoming Amritsar Political Conference lay in the declaration which was to be made that India's ideal freedom was identically the same as England's and that the Indians would not rest until the goal of complete independence had been attained. He added that they did not need the Empire commonwealth which did not concede equality of status.

Mr. Arjanlal Sethi also spoke condemning the conduct of those who for a few crumbs of Government favour and patronage were dividing the country.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF KHADDAR

SUPPORT FROM LOCAL BODIES AND STATES

SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION'S REPORT.

The following are concluding extracts from the report of the All-India Spinners' Association for the year 1926-27—In the Mysore State most municipalities have exempted Khadi from octroi duty. Some of the bodies in Madras could not give effect to their resolution to introduce spinning in their schools because of the G. O. which was in force till recently prohibiting the introduction of spinning except where facilities for weaving also are provided.

Of the local bodies that came to our notice this year as taking been interest in the Khadi movement special mention must be made about the municipality of Chanda in C. P. This municipality has been giving a yearly grant of Rs. 500 for Khadi production in the town of Chanda since 1922 and uses only pure Khaddar for the uniforms of its employees. It has also recently resolved to exempt hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi from octroi. The resolution is awaiting the sanction of the Local Government. The District Board of Belgaum may also be mentioned in this place. It has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to develop Khadi in famine areas of the district.

SPINNING IN SCHOOLS.

Of the several bodies that have introduced spinning in their schools the Bezwada Municipality, from the information available, shows the best record of progress. The Municipality has this year introduced "taklis" in addition to Charkhas and the report states that there is a good deal of improvement both in quality and the quantity of the yarn produced. Of the others the work done by the Municipalities of Guntur, Tirupati, Lucknow, Berhampore, Ahmedabad and the District Boards of Muzzaffarpore, Balasore and Saran may be mentioned as showing promising results. Madras, Nellore and a few others have made a beginning. Nellore Municipality specially is showing considerable interest in the matter. It has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 as expenses for introducing spinning in all its 30 elementary schools and has also sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 1,000 for the introduction of Khadi weaving in its middle schools. It may also be noted that this Municipality is using Khadi for the uniforms of its employees and for the use of the in-patients in the Ghosha Hospital conducted by it. The Allahabad Municipality and the Benares Municipality, which have been showing a good record in this respect during the last two years, have not supplied us with their reports for this year.

Reference may also be made to the resolution passed by the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya prescribing the compulsory wear of Khadi and the spinning of 1,000 yards of yarn every month on the part of every student. A similar resolution is in force also in the Behar Vidyapith. It will be useful to give here the results achieved at the Duodando Jateeya Pathasala where "takli" spinning has been organised by the Arambagh Khadi Karya. 18 boys are spinning on the "takli" and, in the year from August 1926 to July 1927, produced as much as 2,74,339 yards of yarn weighing 765 tolas. 72 yards of Khadi were woven and 16 boys of the school are wearing Khadi of their own yarn spun during the school hours. The boys card their own cotton. This is a very good record which may well serve as an object of emulation even for the best organised municipal or even national schools.

The record of the Labour Union Schools in Ahmedabad where "takli" spinning has been introduced is also interesting. There are 10 schools conducted by the Union. There are 36 teachers and 730 pupils. All the teachers and as many as 650 pupils know spinning. One period of 3-4 hour is alloted every day to 'takli' spinning. The count of yarn spun and the speed reached are commendable. The count is 20 and the maximum speed is 140 yards per hour.

INDIAN STATES.

The other matter that needs mention is the increasing interest that is evinced by some of the States. The Chief of Sawantwadi and the Royal Family of Cochin made personal contributions to the Khadi Fund on the occasion of Mahatmaji's visit to their territories. But there have been more permanent results also. Sawantwadi and Gwalior have introduced spinning in their schools. Sawantwadi has also sanctioned a grant towards the expenses of an experimental production centre that has been started at Kamler. Mysore has begun production in right earnest under direct management and has borrowed the services of an experienced worker from the Association for organising the work. The Khadi Exhibition at Bangalore, organised by the Association in July, which furnished valuable lessons and created the proper atmosphere was helped with a grant from the State. Its Department of Industries is running a Khadi production centre at Badanval 20 miles from Mysore City, and it is reported to be a very successful experiment and the Government is intending to increase the allotment in order to further expand the work. If all the Indian states can be persuaded to follow the example of Mysore and take active steps in the promotion of this movement a wide field for Khadi activity will be opened and results of far-reaching importance can easily be achieved before many years are over.

CONCLUSION.

Looking to the history of the movement since its inception and the progress made so far, it may now be said with a measure of confidence that the Charkha has gained a secure footing in the country. Very few indeed are now found to deny that the spinning wheel has a real place in the national life and economy of India at least in the present and in the immediate future. No one who has ever argued against the Charkha has been able to put forward in its place any other supplementary occupation which can be immediately taken up by the millions of the country, will serve the object in view and promise results of at least equal magnitude in the near future. If, indeed, as Dr. Mann of the Bombay Agricultural Department recently declared, the empty stomach is the greatest obstacle to progress in India, the Khadi movement which is intended to give a supplementary occupation to semi-starved peasant families must appeal to all the patriotic devotion in the country. There is indeed a distinct movement of opinion in favour of Khadi. But any large progress in the work itself will depend upon the capital that the country can place at the disposal of the cause. The statement at the end of the last year's report that the Association's financial position has got to be strengthened if it is to extend in any appreciable degree its activities in the coming years remains equally true to-day; for indeed we have barely touched the fringe of the problem. Above all more and more of private capital and enterprise should flow into the movement. It is true that Khadi will yield but a very limited profit. But surely there must be enough people in this country who realise the importance, from at least the economic and the humanitarian point of view, of the Charkha movement and will be content with a small profit in the service of the toiling millions of the land. There is no doubt that these ends will be achieved if those in the country who are more fortunately circumstanced by reason of wealth or education realise their duty by the country and especially the poverty-stricken mass of the population. If the active and steady support of politically minded India can be assured for some more years at least to this movement which Mahatma Gandhi has called the "one true national Yagna" to-day, it will not be long before the essential objects of the movement are realised. It can be safely asserted that the measure of time will be in exact accordance with the measure of such sup-

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Icilma Cream will protect your complexion as no other can—it alone contains the stimulating Natural Spring Water from Northern Africa. Smooth, light and non-greasy, ideal as a base for Face Powder, and guaranteed not to grow hair. Two perfumes — Bouquet and Magnolia.

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For your hair use *Icilma Shampoos*, which contain no harmful dyes and give strength and beauty. There is now a special Toning Rinse with each packet, to remove every trace of lather and leave the hair in a state of burnished beauty.

Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

WEATHER REPORT

RISE OF TEMPERATURE ALONG FRONTIER

POONA, April 9.

The Central India depression has given extensive rain over the belt of the country from the Southeast Punjab to Orissa and now lies as a low pressure area over Hyderabad. A fresh western disturbance is causing a rise of temperature along the frontier. The temperature is markedly low the normal in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces East and local in the United Provinces West while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab East, the Central Provinces East, Malabar, South-east-Madras and the Madras Coast north.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy quarter inch, Shillong half, Saugor Island quarter, Balasore, three quarters, Hukitala and Cuttack two Sambalpore, one and a half, Chaibasa and Ranchi, one, Hazarabagh one and a half; Daltanganj three quarters, Benares one and a half, Allahabad three quarters, Cawnpore one Lucknow half, Bahraich one, Mainpuri, Bareilli and Delhi quarter, Trichinopoly one Coimbatore quarter and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—A decrease in the United Provinces and an extension in the Central Provinces, the south of the Peninsula and into Hyderabad.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B. T. Examination Result, University Hall 2 p.m.

National Week Meeting: (1) At Chinchpokli Maidan (opp: Dinshaw Petit Mill).

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

An Evening Party to meet the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of Legislative Assembly, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), Chowpatty Bandstand.

Ladies' meeting to protest against child marriage, Cinema Precious, 2-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Public lecture by Prof. Asana of Gujarat College on "Science: What it can do for India?" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, April 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 13.

Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of March 29 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 14.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Tuesday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with Mails from London of the 5th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 7th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of the 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 13th inst.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagawad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Bombay Social Service Conference will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall (Seva Sadan), Harvey Road, Gamdevi, on Saturday the 14th instant, at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The annual general meeting of the above Institute will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall to-day (Tuesday) to adopt the report for 1926 and 1927 and the audited statement of accounts, to elect a new Managing Committee and to elect new President and Vice-President.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Chinchpokli Maidan opposite the Dinshaw Petit Mill, when Messrs. Bradley, R. S. Nimbkar, Lalji Pendse, A. A. Alve and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta will speak on the National Week. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The fifth session of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Confrence will be held in Baroda, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of May under the presidentship of Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Advocate of Surat. The recent proposals of Government to revise the salaries of mofussil postmen will come in for special discussion at the Conference. Delegates from all parts of the Presidency will attend the Conference in large numbers.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Indian Programme.
Master Vasant—Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m. Interval.

9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m. Excerpts from the Light Opera, "Der Rosenkavalier."
By Richard Strauss.
As recorded in the Queen's Hall, London, by the Augmented Tivoli Orchestra. Conductor: Dr. Richard Strauss.

9-45 p.m. Dance Music: The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director: Mr. Harold Elmes. (Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel) with Interludes by J. B. Brace, Solo Mandolin.

11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
Close Down.

ARYA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The 54th anniversary of the Arya Samaj, Bombay, will be celebrated on 13th, 14th and 15th instant (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road from 4-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) daily, when Swami Sarvadanandji, Maulana Fazil Arbi Fazil Agrawalla, Pandit Balkrishna Shastri, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. Kolhatker and Sanyasis and Pandits will deliver lectures on various subjects. Prof. Girdharilalji will sing Bhajans.

A procession will start from the Arya Samaj Mandir on 12th (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) will pass through various streets in the town and return.

NAWAB MASOOD JUNG BAHADUR

AN APPRECIATION

(By K. Dharnaply.)

It is with feelings of deep regret we record the retirement of Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur (Mr. Syed Ross Masood) who during his term of office has played a most singular part upon the theatre of Public Instruction in Hyderabad State; one in whose character there were many fine and noble qualities and one whose departure from the State has been a most unwelcome news both to his friends and subordinates as well.

It is by no means a hyperbole to say that the State was fortunate enough to have him at the helm of her educational Department, at least for a decade. Among the goodly company of the magnates, who use their influence with their fellowmen for the highest ends of the State and for the reconstruction of social fabric upon juster and stabler foundations must be inscribed the name of Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur. Versatile with a restless, apparently tireless energy, has he contributed to the rapid progress of Education in the State. During his regime many schools and colleges sprang into being, and the number of student population considerably increased. The number of Baisari scholarships was increased and the poor were given every conceivable impetus and facility to add to their culture and learning. In short no pain was spared to uphold the cause of Education.

He has been a stern disciplinarian and a rigid taskmaster, with a high sense of duty. The range of his activities has been wide and varied both in Government service and private enterprise. Character, capacity and courage find an apt synonym in his name: and the public have felt in him the perfect gentleman and he was loved by the Hindu and Moslem alike. One of the most important features of his activity that deserves special and prominent mention is his sincere and practical attempt to foster and promote Hindu-Muslim harmony.

If Mahatma Gandhi has been preaching Hindu-Muslim Unity both verbally and through the loud organs of the press it was not a cry in the wilderness. It surely found a pregnant answering echo in the heart of this worthy who has consummated this great ideal, in that has sacrificed his own imminent wants for the education of the son of one of his deceased Hindu friends, who has almost bled his purse white.

Unlike the many members of the aristocracy he does not seek exaggerated self-complacency in lukewarm lip sympathy. He believes in action and not in words.

Unostentatious in his own ways and habits, he always found means generously to assist the wants of those around him: and his hearing towards high or low was ever the same.

These virtues are not merely the result of association, culture and reading but they are almost a bequest to him from his grand father, that celebrity of illustrious fame, the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, who has left a phenomenal record of public service behind him.

It is hardly possible to delineate in copious detail within the small precincts of a newspaper column the many and varied aspects of his character. Truthful, honest and unbiassed in his opinions and movements he has won the admiration of one and all. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was pleased to express in one of his Firmans his appreciation of his (Mr. Syed Ross Masood) valuable services rendered to the State as Director of Public Instruction.

In a word, he is an example for all other dignitaries of the State to copy and draw lessons of practical inspiration. It is the fervent prayer of his friends and subordinates that God may make him the recipient of highest honours and distinctions in his journey through life. I end my article with a quotation from Kalidast—that immortal Indian dramatist who says:—

"True love, no time nor distance can destroy.
And in dependent of all present joy,
It grows in absence as renewed delight.
Some dear memorials, some loved lines excite."

TIMINGS AT V. TERMINUS.

The revised timings of mail and express trains at Victoria Terminus is as under:—

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	06-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ..	16-00
Peshawar Express	06-15
Poona Mail	11-40
Poona Express	12-25
Nagpur Express	13-35
Calcutta Mail via Cheeoki ..	14-30
Punjab Mail	15-30
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	19-10
Poona Express	19-25
Madras Express	21-30
Trains.	**Departures. H.M.**
Poona Express	07-45
Madras Express	08-15
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	08-30
Punjab Mail	15-00
Poona Express	14-15
Calcutta Moil via Nagpur ..	16-00
Poona Mail	15-30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki ..	20-30
Peshawar Express	22-30
Nagpur Express	23-15
Madras Mail	22-00

Mr. W. G. Gregory, Barrister, will act as Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Mr. Justice Pearson.

Sir Bhupendra Mitra, Finance Member, will leave Delhi on a tour on the 11th instant and visit Nasik on the 13th, Ellora on the 15th, Ajanta on the 16th, Bombay 18th to 23rd, and will return to Simla on the 25th.

BOMBAY UNITED COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL

RUMOUR OF CLOSING DOWN

It is reliably understood that the management of the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., who conduct the Bombay United Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, have decided to close down the mills.

The mills are situated at Girgaum near the Charni Road Station on an extensive and valuable plot of land. Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. had bought over the mills some time ago. They have now decided to close down the concern and demolish the building. The machinery will be removed to the other mills of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., while it is proposed to utilise the large plot of land for erecting residential buildings.

AT HOME" ANDHERI

One of those pleasant little socials which are so common in the suburbs and which go to make life in Bombay's environs ever so much brighter and fuller than in the city proper, came off at the Goud Saraswat Colony at Andheri yesterday, when the members of the Society's Club were "At Home" to a few guests from the Andheri Recreation Club, including Messrs. Kothawala, Vaikunth Mehta, J. L. Mehta and S. A. Brelvi.

A brief programme was gone through, commencing with a selection of "tricks" by Prof. Kamat whose versatile mimicry and flute-playing provided excellent entertainment. The guests were then shown over the Society's grounds and were pleased to see in the Colony a miniature municipality and a self-contained social unit. A few friendly tennis matches followed, and light refreshments brought a pleasant evening's function to a close.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "MANELA"

The following is the list of passengers leaving Bombay by the B. I. s. s. "Manela" which left Bombay harbour on 5th April:—

Major W. H. G. & Mrs. Baker,, & Infant Mrs. H. S. Child Bates and two Infants & Nurse, Mr. & Mrs. Baxter, & two Children, Miss. Bill, Mrs. E. Boezalt, Mr. J. M. L. and Mrs. Bogle, and Child, Mr. Q. M. G. A. Budd, Mrs. E. B. Burke, Miss J. E. M. Burke, Mrs. Carbonell, Mrs W. R. and Miss Carstairs, Mr. W. R. Chambers, Miss Chambers, Miss A Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. P. S. Clarke, two Children, two Infants and Nurse, Mrs. H. B Clayton, and Infant, Mrs. F. Clayton, two Children and Nurse, Miss Cleminson, Mr. L. G. Collins, Mrs. W. C. Dible, Mr. F. O. Fellows, Mr. W. F. Gardner, Lady Gauntlett, Mr. Goadwin, Capt. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, and two Children, Miss Hill, Mr. C. L. Hooper, Mrs. Huddleston, Child and Nurse Mr. F. H Mrs. Hutchinson, and two Infants, Mr. R. C. Mrs. Ivery, and Child, Mr. C. H Jenner, Mrs. B. Keith, Mrs. W. Lee-Stewart, and Child, Mr. & Mrs. F. Light, and Infant, Mrs. Macdonell, two Children Infant and Nurse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall, Mrs. V. Marriot, Miss L. S. McCormick, Mr. & Mrs. J. McGregor, and Infant, Mr. Geo. and Mrs. Mead, Mrs. Montague-Fullon, Infant, Mr. Morrison, Mr. A. A. C. Patton, Major and Mrs. M. N. Rahman, & two Children, Mr. & Mrs. B. Ram, Mr. M. Rawji, Mr. G. G. and Mrs. Ray, Mrs. P. B. Richards, and Child, Mrs. A. E. W. Robinson, and Infant, Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Risk, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. A. Shaw, and two Children, Capt. C. E. L. Simons, Major C. L. Mrs. Smith, two Children and Nurse,, Mr. C. J. Smyth. Mr. Hiralal Soni, Mr. N. T. Stokes. Mr. M. C. B. Steele, Mr. J. H. & Mrs. Stirling, and Child, Mr. A. N. and Mrs. Thorpe, Miss E. Towers, Mrs. G. C. Williams, Child and Nurse, Mrs. E. S. Woolf.

PASSENGERS PER S.S "RAWALPINDI

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the P. & O. s. s. "Rawalpindi".

Mr. F. Austin, Mr. J. F. Allanson, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. A. Bayley, Major W. Bradshaw, Lady Bolton, Misss Iris Bolton, Mrs. G. M. Baker, Master G. A. Baker, Mr. J. F. Brodie, Mr. W. Bartlett, Capt. G. A. Bain, Mr. L. J. P. Cambridge, Mr. G. C. Campbell, Miss J. I. Coates, Mr. A. K. Cargill, Mr. L. Clarke, Capt. A. F. Dobbs, Mrs. Dobbs, Capt. G., Dockery, I.M.S., Miss S. J. Doherty, Lieut A P. Dixon, Mr. D. H. Deering, Mrs. Deering, Mr. V. C. Dube, Mr. Elmaleh, Mrs. C. L., Flewett, two children and infant, Capt. R. T. Gerrard, Capt. J. E. Hirst, Capt. D. E. Hawthorne, Mr. J. Z. Hodge, Mrs. Hodge Mr. Heinz Hansen, Mr. A. G. Honey, Major K. C. Hadow, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mrs. C., Jacomb Nicoll, child and infant, Mr. S. A., Khan, and Afghan servant, Rear-Admiral H. Lynes, Mr. J. Lamb, Mr. R. M. Love,, Mr. Lowman, Mr. J. Leighton, Miss P. E. Levingston,, Mr. R. M. W. Lowe, Mr. F. G. Munns and infant, Mrs. E. B. Martin,, Major M.E. M. Meade, Rao Sahib C. Moodiliar, Sabapathy Mr. I. R. Naidil, Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Mr. T. C. Orgill, Mr. Clive W. Owen, Miss M. H. Protheroe, Mrs G. Parker, Mr J. H. Pirrie, Mr. A. D. Ross, Mr. A. T. Robinson, Miss Jeannie Smith, Mr. V. Subramaniam, Mrs. A. M. Smith, Mr. O. A. Smith, Mr. J. Skippers, Mrs. Skippers, Miss Skippers, Mr. G. Smillie, Mr. G., Tarbot, Mrs. Tarbot, Mr. H. I. B. Towend, Mrs. H. Taylor, Mr. J. K. Wilkie, Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. Webber, Mr. H. Whistler, Mrs. E. M. Wickerson.

THE LATE MR. SORAB F. BHARUCHA

WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECTS CAREER CUT SHORT

We regret very much to announce the sad and premature death of Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha, F.R.I.B.A., a well-known architect of Bombay, of the firm of Messrs. Taraporewala Bharucha and Co., which sad event took place in the early hours of Monday at the premature age of forty-seven. Mr. Sorab Bharucha was a leading architect of Bombay. His death was a surprise to his large circle of friends and clientele. On Friday last he was present near the death-bed of one of his friends. On Saturday he had attended to his urgent business and on Sunday he had made an appointment with his partner Mr. Vicaji Taraporewala to attend to the business of one of his clients. On Sunday morning he complained of slight pain in the heart. Dr. Masina, Dr. Mograha and Dr. Billimoria were consulted. At 2 a.m. on Monday morning he dismissed the doctors who were in attendance, telling them that he felt very easy and did not require any medical attendance. The doctors left his house, but immediately they left he complained of severe heart-pains and before any medical help could be had, he expired in the early hours of Monday morning.

AN AUTHORITY ON ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Sorab Bharucha became an architect in 1904. He joined the firm of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Co. He started his own firm in 1914 with Mr. V. Taraporewala. He was a member of the Society of Architects and the Fellowship of the Royal Institute of British Architects was given to him in 1924. He was an active member of the Bombay Architectural Association, and had the unique honour of being its President for 1927-28. He had designed and carried out works of many public and private buildings, including some of the big Cotton Manufacturing Mills in Bombay and the mofussil. His services were requisitioned by Indian States for designs of palaces. His technical knowledge was of such a high mark that the insurance companies always sought his advice regarding the settlement of intricate cases of fire losses. He was considered to be an authority on all questions regarding architecture, and during the later stage of his career his principal business was to settle by arbitration intricate cases of technical disputes about buildings. His integrity was above board. Private disputes and court disputes were referred to his sole arbitration and his awards were highly spoken of. He had a very large practice. He took great pains and interest to enhance the status of the Bombay Architectural Association and the profession to which he belonged. His sudden death has been a very great blow not only to his family and a large circle of friends and admirers and to several institutions in general, with which he was actively connected but also to the Bombay Architectural Association of which he was the moving spirit. He always stood for the Indianisation of Architecture. He was a prominent Mason.

We offer our heart-felt condolences to his young widow, whom he his young widow, with whom he was married only five years ago, and to his brother Mr. Burjorji F. Bharucha, whose national and public activities and self-sacrifices are known to every Indian.

A correspondent writes:—

A CHAMPION OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

The sad and sudden death of Mr. Sorabji F. Bharucha, brother of Mr. Burjorji F. Bharucha, from heart-failure took place in the early hours of Monday morning. Mr. Sorabji was in indifferent health last year, but his health had improved recently. His sudden death yesterday morning, therefore, came as a surprise to his friends who, on account of his recent crowded activities, were deceived into the belief that they would be able to benefit by his benevolent activities. Mr. Sorabji's death is a loss not merely to his friends and relations. He had established a recognised high position in his profession as an architect.

It was, however, not strictly the profession only, but the public who appreciated his talents. As President of the Bombay Architectural Association he had been fighting a strenuous and lone battle for the indisputable claims of Indian Architecture. He thus won the respect and admiration of every worker eager to restore the status and freedom of Indian architects and the future of Indian architecture. Mr. Bharucha's family may be assured of sincere condolence from every earnest worker for national advancement.

THE LATE SHETH HAJI HASAM

DEATH OF A WEL-LKNOWN YARN MERCHANT

All yarn merchants of Bombay were deeply shocked to hear the sad news of the sudden death of Sheth Haji Hasam of the well-known firm of Messrs. Haji Hasam Dada. The late Sheth Haji Hasam succeeded his father Haji Hasam Dada and carried on yarn business very ably. As he was suffering from rheumatism during the past year, he went to Delhi for reasons of health and stayed there nearly one year under the treatment of the well-known Hakim Ajmal Khan. On the 6th instant he left Delhi for his native town Dhoraji (Kathiawar), reached there at about 2 p.m. and passed away all of a sudden within three hours.

The late Sheth Haji Hasam was very popular among yarn merchants, both Mahomedans and Hindus alike. He exercised great influence over numerous local mills, English and Japanese offices, and was held in high esteem for his fair dealings with one and all.

Nearly eight years ago he went to Mecca on a pilgrimage and there distributed about three lakhs of rupees among the poor and needy Mahomedans. He donated about Rs. 75,000 to build the Imam Rabani Saheb's Roza (Tomb) in Sirhind Sharif (Punjab). In his own native town, he established a free and charitable dispensary, of which several patients take advantage daily. He also erected a building worth Rs. 50,000 and gave it away for the use of his own (Memon) community. Besides, whenever any poor and needy person approached him, he never went back disappointed. The late Sheth Haji Hasam had great feeling for the welfare of his community and he did his best for his uplift. He leaves behind a widow, two sons and a large circle of relatives and friends.

The yarn market remained closed on Monday in his honour.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., C.I.E., retired Judge and Joint Secretary, Tibbiya College, Delhi, breathed his last on the night of the 29th March. The Pirzada had been suffering for some time past from jaundice. He was buried in the compound of the Tibbiya College, Quarael Bagh. Several prominent persons including Maulana Muhammad Ali and Dr. Ansari accompanied the funeral. ("Hamdard").

Maulana Ahmad Said, Secretary, Jamiyat-e-Ulama-e-Hind, Delhi, has issued an appeal for help in the course of which he says:—"The financial condition of the Jamiyat has become so critical that if nothing is done to avert the danger, then the Jamiyat is sure to be doomed. I have resolved to make a town of the country with a view to strengthening the foundations of this greatest religious organisation of the Musalmans. Maulanas Irfan, Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, Husain Ahmad and Nisar Ahmad will also accompany me to certain places. It is expected that Mufti Kifayatullah and Maulavi Sayed Sulaman Nadvi will also be with me. It is hoped that the Musalmans of the country will accord to us every possible help". ("Hamdard").

"Kaukab-ush-Sharq" (Cairo) states that the agricultural expert of Yugo-Slovakia has come to Egypt with a view to study the conditions of the cotton markets of this country. He is also studying the methods of cultivating cotton. ("Hamdard").

KHAIRPUR AFFAIRS.

The reports from Khairpur are highly gratifying. Sir Asrar Hasan Khan has, since his arrival in the State as Home Minister, done much with a view to stabilise the financial condition of the State. A list of all the debts has been drawn up and the money is being paid gradually. A fixed sum has been set apart for His Highness the Mir's use. All those people of Lahore who used to extort money from the Mir by hook or crook, have been expelled from the State. It is hoped that within a year or two all the debts will be cleared. We are convinced that Sir Asrar Hasan will make the State an ideal one so far as its administration is concerned and the day is not far off when its present weaknesses will be totally removed. ("Riyasat").

According to a report from Hyderabad, Deccan, we learn that the Nizam Government has succeeded in preparing Urdu types in "nasta'liq" and already they are being used in Government press. The types will shortly be available for sale. We congratulate H. E. H. the Nizam on doing this great service to the Urdu language. ("Riyasat").

The well-known library of King Fuad's brother, the late Ibrahim Hilmi, has been given to the James Amiriya with the consent of the deceased's heirs. It is estimated that the books which number 25,000 and which consist mostly of manuscripts, are worth 10 million francs. ("Rahbar-e-Deccan").

Pandit Bishambhar Dayal writes to say that the Swami Shraddhanand All-India Memorial Trust, Delhi, has decided to publish a Hindi weekly. The object of the paper will be the uplift of the depressed classes. ("Hamdard").

Dr. Ziauddin whose resignation as Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University of Aligarh, has been recently accepted by the Executive Committee of the University has decided to first visit the Hejaz during the Haj season and then to proceed to England. Arrangements for going to England and the Hejaz have been completed. ("Hamdard").

Dr. Ziauddin informs Maulana Muhammad Ali that the Muslim University is also trying to remove the present Registrar, Saiyed Sajjad Haidar. The Court has authorised the Vice-Chancellor to do what he likes in the matter. ("Hamdard").

We regret to announce that Maulvi Salamatullah of Farangi Mamal has been laid up with an attack of paralysis. The doctors opine that the attack is not dangerous. The Maulana's right side has been affected, including the right foot and the tongue. He can talk with great difficulty and that, too, a little. The Maulana's life is a specimen of his predecessors and his affection and devotion to duty have won the hearts of all those who have ever come in contact with him. The whole city of Lucknow is very much afflicted on account of the Maulana's illness and that is the reason why people of all sects and communities are coming to inquire after his health. ("Hamdani")

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

FIRST SEMI-FINAL RESULTS IN DRAW.

A big crowd turned out to witness the Semi-Final between the Poona Rangers and the B. E. S. Old Boys on Monday and an exciting match it proved to be. According to the majority the result was a foregone conclusion, but matters did not turn out as expected and after a strenuous game the Poona Rangers were rather lucky to draw. The Old Boys are to be congratulated on their splendid fight, and though their display was not without criticism, they certainly surprised very many people by giving the Rangers one of the nastiest frights they have ever had. The game was keenly contested and both sides had their opportunities. Of the two the Poona Rangers were undoubtedly the better balanced side, but individual efforts and harassing tactics by the local players completely put them off their game, and they gave, perhaps, their worst exhibition so far in Bombay. Massey was the outstanding player on the field and with his accustomed coolness and capability he directed the moves of his side and it was a treat to watch his excellent positioning and apparently effortless play. For the Old Boys Netscher played a brilliant game at full-back while Durham in goal stopped shots which would have lost the match for his team. The two Faheys in the half line played, possibly, better than heretofore and a more hard-working pair it would be difficult to find. A strong partisan spirit prevailed throughout and a certain section of the crowd persisted in claiming for fouls. Especially prominent among these was a brainless individual next door who let his tongue run riot and disbursed in large quantities not only his bias but also his ignorance. He did two things and he did them extraordinarily well. The first was to "cuss" the referee, the next was to "cuss" the Gymkhana.

The initial period was of an even nature and play swung from side to side. Midway through the half a combined movement by the B. E. S. Old Boys resulted in the first goal being scored.

The interval arrived without any change in the score. Resuming the game the Poona Rangers pressed determinedly, but in face of a stubborn defence their movements generally fizzled out in the local twenty-five. O'Brien missed an excellent opportunity and MacIntyre followed suit. A short corner against the Old Boys saw Massey equalising with a fine shot which made the boards ring. Poona continued to press and O'Brien got a fine chance to give his side the lead but sent the ball over the bar at point blank range. A good pass right across the local goal then proved futile. Full time arrived with the scores level and extra time was ordered. The Old Boys now took a hand and Loveday actually beat Cowper at close range, but was penalised by the referee. The end came with the score still unchanged.

Poona Rangers ..... 1 goal.
B. E. S. Old Boys ..... 1 goal.

Poona Rangers:—Cowper; Symonds and Phillips; Cazalet, Massey and R. Brewin; MacIntyre, O'Brien, MacKenzie, F. Brewin and Brewin.

B. E. S. Old Boys:—Durham; Netscher and Reed; Marshall, Fahey and Fahey Kail, D'Avoine, Loveday, Sutton and Fahey.

Referees:—Messrs. Wood and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S SEMI-FINAL.

Poona Muslims vs. Bhoota Singh's XI.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.
NEW YORK.

	April 9.
Previous Closing Rate	19.26
To-day's Opening Rate	19.63
Difference	plus .37
To-day's Closing Rate	19.63
Difference	plus .37
Broach Expectation	377

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SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj
Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1928.

THE HINDU MAHASABHA

More than ordinary interest attaches to the eleventh session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha which opened at Jubbulpore on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The Sabha is meeting at a time when the representative institutions of the country are engaged in shaping the destinies of the country. The Sabha is one such institution and like the Muslim League enjoys some special points of vantage in the present circumstances of the country. These two institutions can make or mar the future of the country. Mr. Keikar realises the responsibility of his position, expresses his views with restraint and dignity, and strives hard to adjust the conflicting communal claims and interests. With but few qualifications we may say that the lead he gives to his co-religionists is sound. His address deals mainly with Shuddhi, Sanghattan and the Hindu-Muslim Unity proposals. Mr. Kelkar superfluously stresses the right of the Hindus to convert non-Hindus to their religion. Whatever fanatics may say about this right, all responsible inter-communal conferences have conceded the right of all religions to undertake conversions. Similarly all are agreed that conversions, by whomsoever effected, should be free, voluntary and prompted by religious convictions. For ourselves, we welcome the new conversion movement among Hindus for a special reason. The influx of new blood into the Hindu organisation will not fail to remove the many rigid socio-religious barriers within that very organisation, to weaken blind obedience to custom and to level up the lowest strata of the Hindu Society. Hinduism, thus rejuvenated, will have more points of contact with other religions in India and the inter-communal relations in the country are bound to be less strained and more cordial. It was the slow silent process of fusion and adaptation to environment that helped the Hindus of old of even divergent views to maintain their solidarity. The arresting of that process, led, among other things, to the decadence of the community. The re-starting of the old process, in spite of its present risks, will not fail in the long run to weld the whole nation. We, therefore, agree with Mr. Kelkar that the Hindu community's hailing with approval the conversion of Miss Miller is an event of "colossal" importance. It is in the picturesque phrase of Sir P. Sivaswami Aiyar, "a first shot on the citadel" of Hindu orthodoxy. It is the beginning of a great revolution.

The best part of Mr. Kelkar's address is that which deals with Sanghattan. He rightly regards internal reform as the only stable basis for any Sanghattan and, we may add, for Shuddhi of the highest order. We have always held that the best Sanghattan is the democratisation of the Hindu Society or, as Mr. Kelkar puts it, "levelling down the mounds of social unevenness." Mr. Kelkar boldly appeals to the Brahmin to "come forward to voluntarily renounce the special privileges which are enjoyed by him with decreasing justification every day." He wants the upper classes to carry on anti-untouchability propaganda in every province with much greater vigour, till no vestige of untouchability is left. He suggests a sound solution of the problem of temple entry by the untouchables. It is to put an end to invidious distinction. "In every public temple a place or limit should be fixed at some distance from the idol, up to which even the untouchable may go and beyond which even the Brahmin should not go." Mr. Kelkar welcomes the recent function in Bombay when a thousand untouchable boys were given the sacred thread of the caste Hindus and initiated into the "Gayatri Mantra", and asks pertinently: "If these are not polluted by the touch of the untouchable, I wonder how the temple idol can be." As regards caste in general, Mr. Kelkar recommends the speedy fusion of sub-castes through inter-marriages and otherwise, "even supposing that the caste system is one of the characteristics of the Hindu religion and social structure." It is rightly suggested here that caste may not be an essential characteristic of Hinduism. We wish Mr. Kelkar had touched upon the questions of abolishing child marriages and raising the age of consent. We can only suppose that he regards these reforms as being now outside the pale of legitimate controversy.

We shall, on an early occasion, comment in some detail on Mr. Kelkar's views on the Hindu-Muslim Unity proposals, in the light of the resolutions of the Sabha on the subject and of the speeches on those resolutions. Mr. Kelkar dissects each one of the Muslim claims, as put forward by the Muslim League, and finds that some of them are not logical enough and others are beyond the mathematically determined minimum. For the present we shall only hope that the Mahasabha, like the Congress, will not find the Muslim proposals unreasonable with all their imperfections. We agree that behind the proposals there is the same nervousness about the minority rights as there is behind the opposition of the Sind Hindus to the separation of that province from Bombay. In either case the majority may disarm opposition and remove the nervousness by conceding to the minority a little more than the mathematical minimum of rights. One reason why a section of the Hindus is slow to concede the Muslim claims may be that it thinks that the apparently large Hindu majority may be partially nullified by internal divisions among Hindus. If the Sanghattan programme, as outlined by Mr. Kelkar, is adopted and worked out by the Mahasabha it will so unify and strengthen the Hindus that they will not have this diffidence in accepting the Muslim proposals. We do not suggest that the proposals are perfect. But we agree with the Congress that they constitute a good working compromise and an improvement upon the Lucknow Pact.

JUSTICE IN KENYA!

The Indians in Kenya are considerably agitated over the curious manner in which the case against a European trader from Uass Nyero was stopped by the jury in the Nairobi European Court which heard the charges against him preferred by an Indian tradesman. In a protest meeting the Indians pointed out to the Government of Kenya how this biassed attitude of the jury and the readiness with which the judge fell in with its wishes and acquitted the accused had caused the gravest apprehension amongst the Indian business community that it could not expect justice to be done to any of its members if he preferred complaints against intruders upon his property. The case, as reported in the "Times of East Africa", the White settlers' "Sunday Paper", throws a lurid light upon the ways of a European jury in Kenya. The charges against the European trader, Randall, arose, the paper says, "out of a Christmas day visit paid by him and two companions to a neighbouring Indian's shop." This Christmas day celebration of Randall's proved of serious consequence to the Indian causing damage to his property. The jury before whom the case came up at Nairobi informed the judge after sitting six days that they had made up their minds without further calls on the defence evidence and that they decided there was no evidence against Randall and wished "to acquit him of the seven charges there and then." The climax in this astonishing process of stifling of justice was reached when the judge held forth in apologetic language to the jury saying that "it was not the fault of the Crown that the jury had been troubled this length of time." He assured them that "Europeans were entitled to reserve their defence and Randall reserved his defence in the lower court; so the magistrate had no option but to commit him to take his trial." He added that the Crown counsel, too, "had no option but to go on with the case." In Kenya Europeans are evidently "entitled" to a good many things denied to Indians. But the Government of Kenya should have had the decency of assuring them that they would not be deprived at least of the elementary right of securing justice in a court of law. No such assurance has so far been forthcoming. And this is the manner in which Mr. Churchill's dream of turning Kenya into a British Colony is being realised.

A GURUKUL UNIVERSITY.

Institutions like the Gurukul of Kangri are necessarily few but the existence of these few are a hopeful sign. In our own Presidency we have the Gurukul Vidyalaya of Shuklateertha in Gujarat. This institution, which was recently shifted from Andheri to its present place, is conducted by the Bombay Presidency Arya Vidya Sabha and it celebrated last week its 17th annual "mahotsava" or general meeting. Presiding over the function, Mr. Nagindas T. Master made the happy suggestion of establishing a Gurukul University so as to co-ordinate the activities of the various Gurukuls in the country. The idea is not at all impracticable, as the constituent institutions of the University, which are the most expensive parts of the project, are already in existence. But it should not be forgotten that the immediate need is to put each of the existing Gurukuls on a stable basis. We understand from the latest report of the Shuklateertha institution that only half its expenditure is secured by the fees, interest on securities and other permanent sources of income. We hope the admirers of the Gurukul in this Presidency will soon place the institution on a firm basis.

BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSIONS

GOVERNMENT'S CALLOUSNESS.

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.)

V.

The net result was that Sir John's statement produced, however unintentionally, a result in the political atmosphere of Delhi which was perhaps the very reverse of what was desired. After Sir John's clear cut differentiation between the status of a Commission appointed by the King-Emperior, and of a Committee appointed by the Indian Legislature, nobody thought worth his while to demand equality of status between the two bodies by means of a formal resolution. Secondly my interpellation asking Government to explain the status and powers of the proposed Committee of the Central Legislature came up for answer on the 10th of February. It was a pity that the Home Member did not take advantage of the opportunity to make a clear statement on the subject. In view of the fact that while Britishers found in Sir John's statement generous indeed, overgenerous "concessions," Indians read in it a denial of their 'right' to equality, the Home Member would have done well to have consulted Sir John himself, and given an answer which might have satisfied and eased the situation. This was not done; the cold laconic reply was given referring me to Sir John's statement; which simply meant again that the Government did not care to handle the situation with statesmanship. Very much the same thing happened in the course of the debate on the Statutory Commission on the 16th and 18th of February. The Government members did not meet squarely the point raised by Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Jinnah on the 16th, nor cared to avail themselves of "the door still open" to them.

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUSTER.

But the greatest blow to Government, at the most decisive moment, came from Lord Birkenhead himself. By the big bluster which he blew from Doncaster on February 17th, and which was published in India on the morning of the 18th, Lord Birkenhead did the greatest disservice he possibly could to the cause of honourable reconciliation between the British and Indian views on the subject of the Statutory Commission. The most rabid anti-Indian newspaper could not have provoked Indian resentment to a higher pitch. Lord Birkenhead evidently got mad with rage and spoke words which in calmer moments he must regret. He declared the Boycott leaders to be a contemptible minority, "little representative ..... of the vast and hetrogeneous community of which we are the responsible trustees." He discovered millions of Muslims, millions of the depressed classes, millions of the business and Anglo-Indian community ready to "co-operate" with the Commission; therefore if the organised political opinion—a very small fringe of the whole of India—chooses to maintain itself in silent boycotting aloofness" his lordship did not care; and so he declared "with the assistance of the legislatures or without it, the Commission will carry its task to a conclusion." What an irony of fate that the Secretary of State for India should himself question the representative character of the non-official members of the Reformed Legislatures in India, and of the Assembly in particular! If the electorates are not huger, if the franchise is not wider, is not the Government itself of which he is the spokesman, to blame? Leaving this aside will Lord Birkenhead look up the history of his own country and say whether the House of Commons in the days of George I or George II, not to say of James II or Charles I, more representative of the people of England than the Legislative Assembly to-day is of the people of India? And if it be not sufficiently representative, why did he want the Central Legislature to elect a Committee to co-operate with his most representative and impartial Commission? The Central Legislature is a very representative body if it would obey his Lordship's mandate; it becomes quite unrepresentative if it would not obey! What a great constitutionalist his Lordship is! This however in passing. The fact was that this latest, most tactless, if not also most unrighteous bluster of Birkenhead's in which abuse took the place of argument did him and his Commission more harm than he evidently had imagination to anticipate. After reading his insolent threat, even the few waverers made up their minds in favour of boycott. For, what self-respecting Indian, unless, as Mr. Jinnah put it, he be a petition-monger whether for himself candidly or for his community decidedly, what honourable Indian can vote for a co-operation with or without which the Commission was determined to go through? And so it was that among the 62 who voted for co-operation on the 18th of February, not more than 15 or 16 were elected Indians, of whom only 12 were elected Mahomedans, while among the 68 who voted for the boycott as many as 66 or 67 were elected members, of whom 14 were elected Mahomedans. It is a pity that even a great constitutional lawyer like Sir John Simon would close his eyes to the real significance of this voting. It seems to ridicule the small majority of 6 votes on the whole; does he know that if the official and nominated members were excluded, the real majority would be 66 to 26 if not more; including again in the 26 the non-official Europeans? Is this smaller than the majority of 267 to 120 by which the Statutory Commission Bill was passed in the House of Commons?

RIGHT VERSUS CONCESSIONS.

What however is the psychology behind Lord Birkenhead's bluster on the one hand so greatly appreciated by the Britisher and behind Lala Lajpat Rai's thunderings on the other so loudly applauded by the Indian? The truth is that the In-

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Previous articles appeared on March 26 and 28 and April 3 and 6.

A LETTER FROM LONDON.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S ROUSING SPEECH ON ZINOVIEFF LETTER INQUIRY.

LONDON, March 22.

Mr. Saklatvala has intervened twice in the past week in the debates of the House, with that stimulating effect that one expects from the Indian M.P. Mr. MacDonald moved a resolution for an enquiry into the so-called "Zinovieff" Letter and the association with that huge fraud of certain recently-implicated civil servants. Mr. MacDonald injured his case by a hesitation, even after this long interval, to say definitely that he believed the fake letter to be genuine. Yet the impression left was that he rested his grievance on the misuse of the letter by improper persons, rather than on the fearful impertinence of a rebuke to a sovereign Government based on an unauthenticated document.

In fact, how could Mr. MacDonald take up any such attitude as the latter? He feared that the publication of this monstrous fake would turn the elections against his Party, and he immediately got cold feet. Exactly as he did on the outbreak of the Great War, he lost nerve and started protesting his orthodoxy. He found that a document was going to be published with a view to exposing the nature of the Russians with whom he had agreed to have relations, and thus injuring his Government. So he not only authorised its publication officially, but assumed the authenticity of the letter.

SHIFTY MR. MACDONALD.

Nowadays, he plays about with this question. He will not say that he thinks it genuine or faked. He plays to the critics by acting as if he only exacted official loyalty. He plays to the sceptical democrats by saying that many copies of forged documents had come under his observation; that the Russian controversy gave occupation to a host of scoundrels: and that one of the heads of the Intelligence Department regarded the alleged "Zinovieff" Letter as "bribe." These remarks raise facile "Socialist cheers"; but they conceal the fact that, at the time, Mr. MacDonald acted as if the letter were genuine. Both the Communist Party, to whom it was alleged to be addressed, and the alleged senders, declared the letter to have neither sent nor received. Yet Mr. MacDonald acted as if it were authentic.

Therefore, in this debate, in which Mr. MacDonald's disingenuousness opened the way for a revelation by Mr. Baldwin that would have been laughed out of court in more frank circumstances, Mr. Saklatvala sarcastically intervened. He is now openly criticising the Labour Party, wherever it seems proper to do so, whereas, in the past, he has seemed restricted by the desire of his fellow-Communists for "the united front." He gave his opinion that they had got more argument for an enquiry from the admissions of the Premier than they had from the assertions of the ex-Premier.

But the Tory "Morning Post" is happy to state that the House was "empty" "when Mr. Saklatvala, the Parsee Communist, impartially sought to trounce both the Government and the Leader of the Socialists." By the way, this penman of the 'culchawad clawsses' describes another critic, Mr. Maxton, as having "the aspect of a poltergeist." We have never seen one ourselves, but we have seen some weird things in the "Morning Post" Office.

What Mr. Maxton said was:—"Mr. MacDonald all through this business has told the House that it was his duty to stand by and defend his officials. I think in that he was profoundly mistaken. I say quite bluntly that he has been much more loyal to them than they have ever tried to be to him."

DISILLUSION.

Mr. Maxton does not go the whole way with the rebels against the Liberal-

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Notes of the Day.

British Dictation.

Nahas Pasha's spirited stand against the British move to insist upon encroachments in the right of the Egyptian Government to manage its internal affairs has evidently caused great chagrin in England. The rejection of the draft treaty by Egypt which led to the resignation of the Sarwat Cabinet and the declaration on the part of Britain that she will have to go back to the 1922 relations between herself and Egypt are matters which the Nationalists in Egypt are prepared to consider as absolutely distinct from the right of the Egyptian Government to manage its own internal administration. The "Manchester Guardian's" petulant outburst that unless the changes proposed by the Nahas Cabinet in the law relating to public demonstrations and carrying of arms are dropped Sir Austen Chamberlain would take steps "to make good his objection" to them is a threat which Egypt will certainly not tolerate.

Picturesque.

Mr. Lloyd George is in form, and the coming general election in Britain should provide him plenty of opportunity for "limehousing". On the platform the great Liberal leader is nothing if not picturesque, although his particular manner of being picturesque in his phraseology must be unpalatable to the rigid taste of the Asquithian Liberals who profess to uphold a certain sense of decorum in public utterances. The number of such people, however, is on the decline in England and platform oratory is likely to be more spicy and more lively than ever before. Mr. Lloyd George's picture of three million women "walking off with the British Empire" as a result of the Baldwin bill which conferred equal voting rights on women and his declaration that he would rather have three million flappers than one Baldwin as "custodians" of the Empire is an example of adroit flattery to catch the women's vote. The comparison of Mr. Baldwin as the ticket collector turned into an erratic sigalman is not half so good for vote catching but it is an effective and striking analogy intended to convey to the British elector that everything is in muddle under the Baldwin regime.

The Gurukul of Kangri.

The success of the Gurukul of Kangri, which celebrated last week its 26th anniversary, is a tribute to the living force of national education, to the virility of the Arya Samaj and to the organising genius of the late Swami Shraddhanand, the founder of the institution. The Gurukul is not an "ashram", for religious recluses, wedded exclusively to the Vedic lore, but a live modern educational institution, taking its inspiration from ancient traditions and culture but also imbibing the best in modern knowledge. It gives instruction in, among other things, modern science and English, but the medium of instruction is predominantly Hindi and the general atmosphere of the institution is thoroughly national. It is, indeed, due to its adaptiveness to modern conditions that the Gurukul is yet a live force. Presiding over the anniversary celebration, Mr. T. L. Vaswani rightly observed that the cardinal feature of the Gurukul was a new study and interpretation of the ancient Aryan culture in the light of the progress of the world all these centuries. Acharya Kirplani and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru did well to warn the students of the Gurukul against possible over-emphasis of old traditions. We wish the institution and its new graduates a great and useful career. The graduates, we have no doubt, will carry out in their lives the wise message to them of Dr. Zakir Hussein that the service of the whole nation is their foremost duty, as the true function of religion itself is to unite people rather than to divide them.

Pity The Blind.

The All-India Day for the Blind was celebrated on Saturday in Bombay with a public meeting under the presidency of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. We do not know if the Day was celebrated in other parts of the country. If it was not, it would be necessary for the central organisers to take steps to see that the Day is truly an All-India Day. The people of India are not so uncharitable as to ignore the claims of the blind, the most unfortunate of the living. But systematic propaganda is necessary in these times to bring home to the people the need for organised charity. Bombay is doing its bit by conducting the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, the Happy Home for the Blind, and the Blind Relief Association. Sir Purshotamdas' tribute to the beneficent activities of those institutions was wholly deserved by them and we hope the philanthropists of the City will enable these institutions to extend their activities. It is right that the Blind Relief Association concentrates its attention on the prevention of blindness by securing prompt relief to those suffering from eye diseases. It is such work that in the long run will minimise the horrors of blindness. The munificence of Mr. Harishchandra Bhosle of Calcutta deserves to be widely emulated nearer home.

Hallowed Memories.

Addressing a public meeting at Lahore on the Martyrs' Day, Dr. Kitchlew said that the forthcoming Amritsar Political Conference would make a declaration that "Indians would not rest until the goal of complete independence had been attained" and that Indians did not want an Empire "which did not concede equality of status." A united India, giving equality of status to her component communities, can achieve many great things including independence. Let us hope that the memories of the mingled blood of the Punjab Martyrs will rouse the people of India to make some real approach to national unity.

FREEDOM THROUGH UNITY

STAND UP AS ONE NATION.

MR. SEN-GUPTA'S FERVENT APPEAL TO INDIANS.

BRITISH POLICY OF HYPOCRISY EXPOSED.

BASIRHAT, April 8.

On the Bengal Provincial Conference reassembling to-day, resolutions were passed urging the political and social boycott of the Simon Commission, demanding the resignation of those Congress members of the Bengal Council and the Calcutta Corporation who voted against the Congress Party decisions, advocating the boycott of British cloth, and condoling at the death, among others, of Rajendra Nath Lahri, one of the prisoners sentenced to death in the Kakori conspiracy case.

Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose were presented with addresses of welcome by the Basirhat Municipality.—A. P.

The following are a few extracts from the presidential address of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta delivered at the Basirhat Session of the Bengal Provincial Conference:—

THOSE HEROIC SOULS.

The political horizon of India is overcast with momentous problems. But I do not think their solution is very difficult. If on the one hand our mind is oppressed by the thought of grave duty and responsibility, on the other there are bright rays which fill our hearts with hope. The great worker whom we lost from our ranks four years ago who was snatched away from the love and regard of the whole nation by a cruel power and was deported to a far-off prison is back in our midst again. We hail back Sjt. Subhas Chandra to his place in our heart. Our hope and enthusiasm has been redoubled by having the noblest son of Bengal again in our midst. This time we will surely succeed in the great venture. I greet on behalf of the nation all the political prisoners—patriotic, heroic sons of Bengal, who have returned to freedom. In the great struggle for freedom I cordially welcome them back.

I express my heart-felt grief and sympathy for those who are still pining away in jails and in malarial swamps, and others who being crushed under this repression, have attained eternal freedom. I believe their suffering will soon be crowned with success. I say to the cruel power that kept them imprisoned without justification that they cannot long continue in that path with impunity. In August, 1927, the Governor of Bengal publicly gave hopes of releasing the political prisoners. If the Governor of Bengal has forgotten those words, he should not forget that Indians will not long tolerate such tyranny. Until the cause of it is totally removed, we shall know no rest. This is our firm determination.

STOCK-TAKING.

Before we plunge into the fight, on this national day let us devote some time to take stock of our present position. If we are to correctly understand the present situation in India, particularly in Bengal, we have to remember the processes by which we have been reduced to the present position. For this we call your attention to the political history of the past few years.

The years between 1885 and 1905 may be called the age of petition, prayer and resolution. During that time there only grew in the heart of India the desire to find something, but she did not know the best means of attaining it. From 1905 dates the age of partition and Swadeshi agitation. In those memorable days the hope and enthusiasm that were kindled in the heart of young Bengal will ever remain imprinted in letters of gold in the history of Bengal. During that period of great awakening United Bengal succeeded in making the British power realise that Bengal has life and would not tolerate any dismemberment of her limbs. As a result, the British Raj was compelled to undo the injustice to Bengal.

But was it the awakening of Bengal alone? Did it achieve its ends only by repealing the partition of Bengal? To the ordinary eye it seems, so, but the agitation of 1905 had its repercussion throughout India. It is the first step in the path of freedom. The stirring of young hearts in Bengal was felt throughout India and it marked the beginning of national consciousness and patriotism in India.

REPRESSION AND REVOLT.

The age that followed in the political history of the country may be called the days of iron and blood-shed. We did not look with favour on the activities of those young patriotic Indians. We have blamed them for providing the British Raj with excuses for introducing a cruel policy of repression in the country. But what is the root cause of this unrest? Who are to blame? What lesson the haughty utterance of the French Emperor "I am the State" has for us all? Was not the country ablaze from the day, when his words unmistakably proclaimed that the interests of the State and the people were different? That political upheaval not only razed France to the ground, but sent its repurcussion through all Europe. This proves that until the State and the people are united by ties of common interest and the spirit of give-and-take, clash between the two is inevitable. The British Raj says "Indians have to be repressed, they are rebels, they want blood-shed." Well, may we ask who have made them rebels? Who have invited them to blood-shed? The only answer is "the British Raj."

So this spirit of rebellion should not be repressed, but the cause of it has got to be removed. But ours is not that responsibility, it is not within the power of any political party. It is for us to put forward our demands in a legitimate way. But what are we to do if others do not accede to them? So the whole responsibility of appeasing this party of rebellion lies with the British Raj. If they do not remove the cause of unrest by granting to the people their just rights, there is nobody who can deal with it. The policy of repression is not a proper remedy. Remedy lies deeper in the root—the physician in this case has got to be treated first.

BIRTH RIGHT OF FREEDOM.

We demand our birth right of freedom, the denial of which has dwarfed our manhood and is threatening us with extinction. He who thwarts us in the attempt is our greatest enemy. Who are to blame to-day?—We or those who are stifling our voice?

But far from devoting any thought to our demand for just rights the British Raj is engaged in dealing repression with one hand and safeguarding its own interests with the other. In 1914 when the conflagration of war set ablaze the whole of Europe and the British power trembled on the brink of ruin—what did India do in that hour of grim peril? England was then busy saving her life and honour, drawing forces from all parts of the Empire. Only a handful of army was left behind in India at that time. England may forget the words—so full of magnanimity, which Mahatmaji uttered at that time, but the world will not.

INDIA'S HEIGHT OF MAGNANIMITY.

Mahatma said "India does not want to be free taking advantage of the grave peril of England." All India bowed to that command. India did not falter for a moment to rise to the height of magnanimity. When England called out standing on the verge of ruin, "save us, we will give you freedom", the heart of India responded to the eternal appeal of self-sacrifice. Men and money flowed from India to the succour of imperilled England.

But what is the result? When England got out of danger, her good intentions evaporated. The people, who, when England was in death-grips with her enemies, were greeted as equals, got blows by way of repression when England got out of it.

DECLARATION OF 1917.

On the 17th of August, 1917, Mr. Montagu declared:—

"The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as posisble, and that it is of the highest importance as a preliminary to considering what these steps should be that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India."

BRITISH HYPOCRISY.

What was promised in the declaration of 1917 became a matter for consideration after two years in 1919 and we were assured that a Commission would be sent to examine and report as to how far we were to be allowed to enjoy our rights. The mask of 1917 fell off and in the short time of two years the British administration appeared in all its naked hypocrisy.

From this time the British Government conscious of its own security, began to forge new fetters for India. The Row-

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AWAKENING OF INDIAN WOMEN.

HOPEFUL SIGNS FOR POLITICAL REDEMPTION

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S CREDITABLE WORK

MADRAS, April 9.

The anniversary of the Women's Indian Association came off yesterday amidst a large gathering of ladies. Prominent among those present were Dr. Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Malati Patwardhan Mrs. Swaminathan and Dr. Muthulakshmi.

Mrs. Cousins the honorary secretary, who had held the post for seven years read the report of the work during her stewardship. The report stated that the Association had now 71 branches and 21 centres and a membership of four thousand women. It expressed satisfaction at the rapidly increasing membership and the spread of the organisation in all parts of the country. Many branches took an active part in the agitation to raise the age of consent and abolish the devadasi system, and reference was made in the report to Dr. Muthulakshmi's strenuous work in that direction. Several branches also recorded their protest against Miss Mayo's attacks on India.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC POSITIONS.

Referring to the women in public positions, the report mentioned that seven women were now members of legislatures including those in the Indian States and over eighty represented on the local bodies, the Senates of the Universities or were honorary magistrates. On the political side much propaganda was done soon after the Madras Congress. The report mentioned Behar as the only province where women had no franchise. Among the chief activities of the Association in the period under report was the organisation of a Women's Home in Mylapore, Madras.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Association passed two resolutions, one supporting Mr. Harbilas Sarda's bill for raising the age of marriage for boys and girls and the other demanding legislation to give women their rights in the matter of inheritance and maintenance. A special vote of thanks was passed for Mrs. Cousins' valuable services. Mrs. Malati Patwardhan was elected secretary for the coming year in place of Mrs. Cousins who resigned owing to her forthcoming world tour during the next two years and the Association appointed Mrs. Cousins as its international representative on the occasion. Many members spoke urging strengthening of the organisation and appealing for support.

AWAKENING OF INDIAN WOMEN.

Mrs. Besant said that the progress made by the women's movement in India was much more than the foreigners realised and marvellous changes had happened since Mr. Montagu denied franchise to women of India nine years ago. Women represented 'shakti' or power, and one of the most hopeful signs of the day was the rapid awakening of Indian women. She said they being intensely practical would make India's political redemption possible. She felt sure that India's day of liberty was near and that women of India would play a splendid part in the coming struggle. Dr. Muthulakshmi and Mrs. Malati Patwardhan also addressed the meeting.—A. P.

REFORM OF THE JUDICIARY

SIR DENYS BRAY IN THE FRONTIER

DISCUSSION WITH OFFICIALS

PESHAWAR, April 8.

Sir Denys Bray left to-day for Simla. During his three days stay here he had discussions on the question of the reform of the judiciary of the North-West Frontier with Sir Norman Bolton, Chief Commissioner, and two Judicial Commissioners.—A. P.

A SADHU LYNCHED.

VICTIM OF KIDNAPPING SCARE

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

A Hindu Sadhu was the victim to-day of the kidnapping scare that has been prevalent in the city. The Sadhu was passing by Keskar tank when he was attacked and done to death by a mob which suspected him of kidnapping children.—A.P.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PATHAN

POLICE ARREST SEVEN PERSONS

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

The police have arrested seven persons in connection with the murder of a Pathan who was suspected of kidnapping children.

The child kidnapping scare still prevails. Yesterday two Pathans were assaulted and received injuries outside Sarangpur gate by the mob on suspicion. The injured were sent to hospital. The police have arrested one Hindu and two Mohamedans for the assault.—A. P.

AGAINST SEPERATION OF SIND.

HINDU MAHA SABHA'S DECISION.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ADVICE IGNORED

JUBBULPORE, April 9.

The Hindu Maha Sabha concluded its session this afternoon after devoting the greater part of the day to the resolution which the Working Committee of the Sabha had submitted to the Unity Conference in March last with the addition of the following new clauses with regard to the Muslim demands for the separation of Sind:—(1) As the creation of new provinces primarily or solely with a view to increase the number of the provinces in which a particular community shall be in a minority is fraught with danger to the growth of sound nationalism in the country, and will divide India into Hindu India and Muslim India and (2) as the redistribution of any province without the consent and agreement of the two major communities, residing in that province is likely to increase the area of communal conflict and endanger the relations between the two major communities not only in that province but throughout India and (3) as the separation of Sind will not only be a costly financial proposition but would also arrest its economic development and its educational advancement and deprive the people of Sind of many undeniable benefits of their association with the more advanced people of other parts of the Bombay Presidency in their economic as well as political development Sind should not be separated from the Bombay Presidency.

This resolutions was moved by Dr. B. S. Moonje and seconded by Pandit Deoratna Sharma.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Narmadaprasad Sinha of Behar to delete the whole of the above.

PT. MALAVIYA SPPORTS AMENDMENT

He was supported by Paudit Madan Mohan Malaviya who, in a fairly long speech, maintained that the resolution passed by the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi was quite just and equitable and that it was passed after full consideration. He, therefore, fervently appealed to the Maha Sabha not to embarrass those leaders and representatives of the Sabha who were party to the Delhi Pact.

Prof. Chhablani and Dr. Choitram, both representatives of Sind, opposed the amendment in spirited speeches and begged the Sabha not to fail their brethren of Sind in their distress. The amendment was put to vote and lost, only four persons including Pandit Malaviya voting for it.

Other minor amendments were also put and negatived. The remaining resolutions on the removal of untouchability, music before mosque, cow protection, protest against the Bhopal laws penalizing reconversion of Mahomedans, etc., were put from the Chair and carried.

Before Mr. Kelkar declared the session closed, Rai Bahadur Mathuraprasad thanked him and all the delegates and visitors for attending in such large numbers and for making the session a great success. In his own turn the Rai Bahadur was thanked profusely for con-

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NEEDS OF BOMBAY SUBURBS

THEIR PRESSING CIVIC PROBLEMS,

WANTED SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY FOR SANTA-CRUZ.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE AT ANDHERI

Questions relating to the civic welfare of the suburbs of Bombay loomed large before the first Bombay Suburban Local Self-Government Conference held in the Guzdar Hall, Andheri, on Monday. Over a hundred delegates from all the suburban places of Bombay such as Bandra, Santa Cruz, Vila Parle, down to Virar were represented at the Conference. Mr. R. P. Masani presided.

Enthusiastic and interesting discussion was raised on the resolutions, one of which called immediate attention of the Government to the utter insufficiency of police arrangements in the suburbs and to make provision for adequate police protection to suburban citizens. The subjects of the water supply and suburban electrification also formed part of the general discussion. Another resolution called for a separate Municipality for the suburbs of Santa Cruz.

CHAIRMANS SPEECH.

At the outset, Mr. S. S. Naik, Chairman of the Reception Committee and President of the Suburban District Board, accorded a cordial welcome to the delegates. He said the large attendance on that occasion was an index of the growing civic consciousness in the suburbs of Bombay.

The Conference was the first of its kind held under the auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute, though not the first held in this district. The people of the suburbs were in a peculiar position: most of them worked in Bombay the whole day, spent all their energy in the work there, and came back to their homes in the suburbs. Many of them did not give any thought to the well-being of the suburbs and had neither the time nor energy for anything beyond their daily avocations and very few of them had the leisure to work for the development of the Suburban District which called for the attention, care and self-sacrifice of those who resided in it. It was only when each of them contributed his mite to the common weal that the suburbs would be immensely developed in all its aspects, namely sanitation, public health, roads, water supply, lighting, etc.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AND SANITATION.

Speaking at length on the village panchayats and rural sanitation the speaker concluded by saying, "What we want is more workers in the cause of Local Self-Government, more finance to carry out the schemes of public utility, more local bodies who sink party and communal differences and work only for the good of the people entrusted to their care, sympathy from the Government in the shape of liberal grants and complete co-operation from the people in the suburbs who must learn their own responsibilities and come forward with an open purse to help the local bodies in their good work calculated to relieve the poor of their hardships."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. Masani in the course of his presidential address said:—

Until the middle of the nineteenth century there was no such thing in India as Local Self-Government in the sense in which it is now understood. The present-day Indian Municipality was an institution of recent growth—a gift from Government not an inheritance from ancestors. It was therefore generally assumed that the system of representative Government in India was an exotic grafted on ancient patriarchal system of Indian administration. Such an inference ignored a like history and tradition. There were in ancient India independent organisations for the management of affairs in divers spheres of Hindu life, politic, and civics included. Enough literary and epigraphic evidence was available to convince any sceptic that from the earliest dawns of the history India enjoyed a very elaborate and complete system of Local Self-Government The non-political functions of the ancient urban Corporations embraced administration of estates and management of work of public utility, maintenance of public peace, administration of poor relief including care of the orphans and the infirm. The Local Bodies were then endowed with adequate resources and had not to go a begging to Government for doles from general revenues. They framed their own laws and it was a duty of the king to respect them. There were Executive Committees. Even the king could not set aside or veto their mandates. At present, however, an ordinary Collector or his Personal Assistant can hold his head higher than the local councillors. There were Endowment Committees, Tank Committees, Garden Committees, Gold Committees which probably regulated the currency, and Election Committees to ensure purity of elections. The village was divided into wards or electoral units and there were elaborate rules for taking and scrutinising the voting tickets. A long list of disqualifications eliminated the chances of any undesirable candidate being put forward. The rules of debate provided for quorum, the taking of votes, appointment of tellers and punishment of members who persistently obstructed the proceedings. For each such offence a fine of 5 kasu was prescribed. Here was a new source of income for the Suburban Municipalities with depleted treasuries. However primitive their system of sanitation might have been the organisation of those local bodies on democratic principles challenge comparison with any contemporary of Local Government in any part of the world.

A TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.

Coming to the constitution of the existing municipalities Mr. Masani said that the Bombay Municipality was supposed to enjoy the greatest measure of local autonomy and was often held up as an ideal. But there was no greater travesty of truth than that. Its archaic and out-of-date constitution provided for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner by Government. He had co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Corporation that this officer was so hemmed in by restrictions that he could not move hand or foot without the sanction of the Corporation. Often and often the Commissioner had acted as a master, not a servant of the Corporation. Salsette would never care to have the Bombay system of Municipal Government. Under the existing system the members of suburban local bodies had a greater share in actual executive work than that allowed to the members of the Bombay Corporation, but the forms of Local Self-Government were numerous and cumbrous. A Committee had been appointed by Government 4 years ago to suggest reforms. It had made hard hearted recommendations for the creation of a strong unified central board as an executive co-ordinating and supervising authority. Vested interest had to be reconciled so it had suggested that the proposal should be further ventilated and opinions invited and that in the meanwhile the Development Department should continue to perform the co-ordinating functions of the proposed central board. As a member of the Committee Mr. Masani has strongly protested against such delay and pointed out that the suggestion that the Development Department should continue the function as a special bureaucracy was repugnant to the recognised ideals of Local Self-Government. Whatever the merits of the report, it had been pigeon-holed with various other reports on reforms to provide a meal for white ants.

MUNICIPALITIES COMMITTING SUICIDES!

Recently Vile Parle had been given a separate Municipality and Andheri had been offered one, but unless a central authority was constituted such small municipalities would have to commit suicide for want of funds or would have to be dethroned by Government for failure to come up to expectations. There was no reason to apprehend any serious conflict between the Central Board and the local bodies as the rights and obligations of each would be defined by law. Despite the municipal limits that divided them they all belong to Salsette and were swayed by the same sentiments of civic patrioitsm and the desire to see Salsette developed and advanced along the path of Self-Government. Moreover, the Central Board would consist of representatives elected by the Presidents of all the areas concerned and any general control that would be exercised over local units would be the control not of an alien body or of a department of Government.

As regards the problems requiring immediate attention, the slums that had recently sprung in the suburbs required to be immediately destroyed. The absence of any system of drainage constituted the greatest danger. Medical relief was hopelessly inadequate. There were certain items of local expenditure towards which they had a right to demand substantial contributions from general revenues, but Government always pleaded want of funds. How can there be surpluses when public departments were wantonly wasteful and corrupt to the core? As one who had intimate knowledge of extravagance and leakage in public departments he asked them to concert measures to stop the criminal waste of public funds on superfluous ap-

(Continued on page 8)

"UNFAIR, UNJUST AND RUINOUS"

ENHANCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT

WANTED: PROTECTION FOR AGRICULTURISTS

BARDOLI, April 8.

The Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Publicity Office Sends us the following translation of the original Gujarati resolutions passed by the Surat District Local Board at the land revenue of the Government:—

"The district Board composed of the representatives of the cultivators of Surat district resolves that:—

1. In the opinion of the Board the cultivators of Surat district are assessed to the extreme limit of their capacity, they are steeped in debt and their cultivation leaves them little profit. They, therefore, need to be protected by means of lowering their rates of assessment. It is for this very reason that the Board has repeatedly declined to increase even the Local fund cess. This board, therefore, expreses its strong disapproval of the policy of increasing the land assessment adopted by the Government in Surat district without proper, inquiry nto the indebtedness of the peasants.

2. The Government have decided to commence levying the enhanced assessment in Bardoli and Choryasy Talukas from the current year. This board is of opinion that the enhancement is unfair, unjust and ruinous to the peasants."

Similar resolutions have been passed also by the following bodies:

1. Bardoli Taluka Local Board.
2. Jalalpur Taluka Local Board.
3. Chikhli Taluka Board.
4. Taluka Development Association, Anand.
5. The Managing Committee, the Valsad Taluka, Kheduta M andal.
6. The Managing Committee, the Olpad Taluka, Kheduta Mandal.

NEEDS OF BOMBAY SUBURBS

(Continued from page 7.)

pointments, fat salaries and ridiculously extravagant leave allowances, and suggested they should hold a special Public Departments Retrenchments Conference. It ill became one who had drawn fat salaries and allowances from one of the public departments to talk of retrenchments after retrenchment, but he had repeatedly told members of the Bombay Corporation that the salaries attached to offices including those held by him were excessive and Mr. Clayton would bear him out when he said that when he was asked to officiate as Municipal Commissioner during Mr. Clayton's absence he was prepared to do without a Deputy and did not wish to have one. Thus were appointments multiplied and petty offices glorified everywhere and public funds wasted. No wonder, funds were not available for the improvements of areas allowed to remain in a semi-barbaric condition. Their foremost duty was to awaken the inert mass of the population to the sense of their solidarity and to stir them to active co-operation in the sphere of local Government. Their partnership in the civic brotherhood of Salsette carried with it the obligation to do all in their power individually and collectively for the improvement of their own little corner of Salsette. Only thus could they qualify themselves for those prerogatives which make the growth of a nation.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are some of the important resolutions passed at the Conference:

This Conference sees no reason why important Notified Area Committees such as Santa Cruz that have asked for a Municipal Constitution should be denied the privilege.

This Conference is of opinion that Government should undertake, without further delay, the reforms of the present Notified Area Committees.

This Conference request Government in the interest of the public safety and convenience to call upon the Salsette Electric Licensees to expedite the supply of electric energy to the Local Bodies, who are requested for the same without delay.

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM.

This Conference is of opinion that Government should, in consultation with the Bombay Suburban District Branch of the Local Self-Government Institute, appoint a Committee consisting of a majority of the representatives elected by the Local Bodies concerned in the water supply question to go into the whole subject of water supply of this District and devise means to reduce the present exorbitant charges and, "inter alia," to consider the following question: (1) An independent water supply scheme for the District. (2) Estabishment of a water board in place of the Development Department. (3) Entrusting the water supply administration to the District Local Board. (4) Making direct contact between several local bodies and Bombay Municipality. (5) Such other matters relating to this subject as may be found relevant to the Committee.

This Conference is of opinion that the system of Drainage within the limits of the Municipality and Notified Areas be introduced at an early date for an adequate standard of sanitation and public health and that looking to the financial condition of the local bodies the Government is requested to contribute half the expenditure as grant and to expedite the grant of loan and advances to such bodies as may be in need of the same at a low rate of interest.

This Conference calls immediate attention of Government to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police made in his last administration report regarding the utter insufficiency of police arrangement in the suburbs and calls upon Government to provide adequate police protection in this District.

This Conference is further of opinion that the present educational policy of Government in disallowing the expenditure incurred on normal expansion of primary education, physical training, tournament, prize distribution, etc., etc., is calculated to be detrimental to the educational interest of this Presidency.

PLEA FOR SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS

MR. PRAKASAM'S REPLY TO JAWAHARLAL'S CIRCULAR

MADRAS, April 9.

The summoning of a special session of the Congress is urged by Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee in reply to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's circular regarding the formation of independent Central and Provincial Boards with a view to carry on the boycott of the Simon Commission and foreign cloth, pointing out that Liberal and Nationalist Parties were against hartal and against picketting.—A.P.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

FOUNDATION OF GARDEN COLONY BUILDINGS LAID

MADRAS, April 9.

Before a distinguished gathering this afternoon Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer laid the foundation of the first block of buildings in connection with Dr. C. Muthu's Garden Colony for the treatment of tuberculosis patients at Thambaram, 15 miles south of Madras. The site comprises 250 acres of land obtained from Government, commanding a wide expanse of vegetation all round.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer dwelt on the scope and efficacy of sanatorium treatment, and strongly appealed to the public to support the scheme.

Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ansari, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and several athers have sent messages to Dr. Mutu wishing success to his enterprise.—A. P.

AFGHAN ROYALTIES LEAVE FOR BERLIN

LONDON, April 9.

Paris.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan have left for Berlin.—Reuter.

Lahore, April 9.—The funeral of the late Mr. Vidyarthi who died as a result of injuries sustained in a tonga accident took place yesterday and was largely attended by Hindu and Musalman friends of the deceased.—A. P.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived in Kohat on the 8th instant. On the 9th His Excellency met all the British and Indian Officers of the Station.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Goschen and party, Sir Harcourt Butler, Hon'ble Mr. Peel, Dr. Holdsworth, Commander Fry and others were taken by His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmir to see the Harwan reservoirs which supplied the pipe water for Srinagar.

FREEDOM THROUGH UNITY

(Continued from page 7.)

latt Act was passed in the teeth of unanimous Indian opposition. In the Jalianwalla Bag massacre the inhuman policy underlying the British administration of India stood before us in all its nakedness. Indians understood that the British Government had no compunction in massacring Indians at will.

The result was that India spurned at England's gift of condescension and rose up to a man at the call of Mahatma Gandhi to fight a non-violent war. In this India has given a new message to the blood-thirsty nations of the world as to how to conquer an oppressing enemy with patience and forgiveness. That glorious chapter of events is not unknown to you.

In 1921 came this crisis of which the English writer Seeley had contemplated when he wrote that the British domination of India would fall to pieces when the entire Indian people, awakened to their birthright, would demand freedom. The tottering Government towards the end of that year grew anxious for a Round Table Conference. The offer for a compromise came from the Government itself. Along with our late revered leader Deshbandhu we were then in jail.

FATAL LAPSES.

Here again the British Government played at its old game of posing as our benefactor and secretly working for our fall. After a prolonged considerations and hesitation the Government at last laid its hand on Mahatmaji with much trepidation. It was apprehended that India would not brook this tyranny. But it was otherwise. India peacefully stood by, as she had done when Deshbandhu and even his wife were taken to jail. This peaceful attitude had its own justification but the slackening of fight that followed resulted in immense injnry. The Government was not slow to take advantage of this weakness. All talks of a Round Table Conference ceased and the policy of repression began to be pushed on with greater vigour. It should serve as a warning in carrying on our fight in future. If we are to win we must prevent the recurrence of such lapses. But it should also never be allowed to dishearten us.

After Deshabandhu's release he proposed to work from within the Councils to paralyse this oppressive administration and in spite of opposition he carried out his programme. This led to the creation of the Swarajya Party. These are all too recent to require any elaboration. What I want to point out is that following Deshabandhu our aim always has been to get a Round Table Conference. I shall presently explain what I mean.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

As I have said before our weakness has provided the Government with an advantage and it is now no longer anxious for a Round Table Conference. Even in 1924 Lord Olivier had proposed "a representative delegation of British politicians of standing, six or seven, to meet a delegation of equal calibre appointed by the Central Legislature of India, to confer on these methods and see whether they could not come to an agreement." Here even Lord Olivier had admitted that what was necessary to solve the Indian problem was a collaboration of opinions and not examination of the constitution or the recording of evidence.

But all this is now changed. In 1928 this same Round Table Conference is said to be an impossibility. It is no good putting this question to people who by changing their professions every season have set up before the world an example of colossal hypocrisy. It is an irony of fate that we have to mould our life and work to the decrees of others and our natural aspirations are sought to be regulated by the order of an extraneous authority.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Then we come to a shameful episode of Indian history—I mean the Hindu-Muslim troubles. Though I do not attach any undue importance to the question from the standpoint of politics and though I sincerely believe that in this national crisis it is now a thing of the past, yet I must say that it has provided the Government with a very handy excuse and opportunity. It must not be forgotten that it was on account of this Hindu-Muslim difference that the Britishers got into India and secured control over her and again on account of this difference they are now tightening their grip. With that end in view they have sent the Simon Commission before its time.

India did not ask for this Commission. But the British Government has sent it with such hurry with the object that taking advantage of the communal differences the Commission in the name of conciliation may tighten the fetters round India's feet.

THE COMMISSION.

But India has sen through the game and that is why we hear all over the land the persistent cry asking the Commission to go back. The Indian National Congress, the Trade Union Congress, the Khilafat Conference, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Liberal Federation and all the other organisations have decided to boycott the Commission.

And this is perfectly justified. Why should we allow a third party to stand between us and our Motherland? Why should we tolerate their impudent demand to examine our fitness? As for evidence enough was placed before the Muddiman Committee. No, this gratuitous insult must be avenged.

Brothers and sisters, we should no longer allow this playing with our birthright. Let these impudent people understand that you ignore them. Let the demand of all political parties for the boycott of this Commission reverberate through the length and breadth of this land. Everyone must understand that co-operation with this Commission will bring about irreparable mischief but a complete boycott of it will lead to a distinct gain. If any one, out of considerations for petty self-interest, co-operates with this Commission he will hereby be injuring the interests of all the future generations. I would particularly bring this to the notice of my Muslim brethren. I would request them to remember that if in this crisis in the life of the nation they overlook the greater issue out of consideration for personal or sectional or of any smaller interest that would result in bringing about ruin on the whole country, on both Hindus and Mussalmans.

It should always be borne in mind that this Commission wants us to agree to it that "the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian people."

We can never submit to this suicidal agreement. What we insist on is Round Table Conference and not a Commission. If a Round Table Conference was possible in 1921 and in 1924, why should it be impossible now? The Commission can give us nothing and we have nothing to ask from it.

SIR JOHN THEN AND NOW.

To expose the real nature of the Commission I shall give an example showing how these people act against their own professions. Speaking of the Irish Constitution Bill in 1922, Sir John Simon said:

"I think it is one of the encouraging features of the situation that this constitution is a constitution that has been drafted in Ireland by Irishmen for Ireland." In another place he says—

"At any rate there is a real element of hope and confidence here in that this constitution is not constitution which the British Parliament formulates and offers or confers upon Ireland, it is a constitution which the Irishmen themselves have drawn up and which they now apply to ths Imperial Parliament to ratify."

A PREMIUM OF VIOLENCE.

Yet Sir John Simon coming to India has begun to sing to a different tune. The liberality shown to Ireland has been sadly wanting in his dealings with India. And the "New Statesman" has given the reasons—firstly, it was a unanimous demand in the case of Ireland and secondly, the Indian leaders such as Pandit Motilal are not strong enough as the Irish leaders like Michael Collins were; that is India has not the power to take up the sword as Ireland could in case her demand was not complied with.

This is certainly admirable logic but whatever it is we are going to follow what Sir John had said in the case of Ireland. We must frame our own constitution and insist that India must be governed according to that constitution and if our demand is not complied with and what was apprehended in the case of Ireland really appears in India, we must not be held responsible for it.

ELECTORATES.

Now, as regards the question of electorates, you will certainly agree with me that there should be a joint electorates. The main defect of separate electorate is that it will bring in not only political but other forms of narrowness. In work for the good of the country, it is dangerous to keep up any communal division. It will lead to mutual recrimination and will end in communal strife and disunion. And I have not the least doubt that apart from the question of disunion, joint electorates are indispensable for the welfare of the country for on that basis alone the communities in India may forget all differences and discords and may have the largeness of heart to show mutual tolerance. In this national crisis, communal disunion must not be accentuated. Taking advantage of this weakness the British are circulating that we shal not be abe to defend ourselves in case they can forget all communal misunderstanding if and when occasion demands it. Let England know that for the good of the country, India acts with agreement and unanimity; let England realise it that to save India from foreign invasion England by herself has no greater power than India herself. Except by international alliances and treaties England as well as India is equally incapable of defending herself from outside attack.

BOYCOTT.

Now, I am drawing your attention to a very important matter. We will now have to carry on with full vigour the campaign for the boycott of British goods specially British cloths. We know that we should wear Swadeshi cloths for the welfare of ourselves and of the country. But that is not all, henceforth we should know this that the boycott policy is our most formidable political weapon. You know well that this boycott policy will solve our economic problems, but we should know also that boycott will weaken the Government. Our joint endeavour is bound to lead to a grave food problem in Britain. I request you brothers and sisters to accept the vow of Swadeshi on this National Day. Let us not touch British goods especially British cloths. Let India use Swadeshi goods, let her be prosperous, and let her enemy become weak. Let the weapon of boycott in the hands of India, excite terror in the minds of the foreigners.

APPEAL TO INDIANS.

Dear brothers and sisters, allow me to call you again to join the battle of freedom; let all difference be obliterated and all self-interest be effaced; stand up as a nation under the Indian tricolour, determined to recover your right. Do not fall back from fear of imprisonment, deportation, repression or even death, but send your call to the lowliest of the lowly and let them understand that the terror which keeps them down is all hollow and will give way to a challenge.

To-day we can spare none. I appeal to the Mussalmans, I appeal to the Hindus, I appeal to all the communities and institutions to join in this holy work. A great Indian nation—freedom for India—and peace for the world,—in the name of God I call upon every son and daughter of India to join in carrying out this noble mission.

BAMUNGACHEE SHOOTING ENQUIRY.

A SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

VAKIL WALKS OUT OF COURT AS PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

There was a sensational development to-day in the enquiry into the Bamungachee shooting in the Court of the District Magistrate, Howrah, when the Magistrate took exception to the remarks made by the editor of the "Englishman" in to-day's issue of the paper, regarding the alleged inaccuracy of the report of Friday's proceedings. The Magistrate said that in view of the attitude taken by the "Englishman" he would exclude the Press from the enquiry. As a protest against the Magistrate's orders Mr. Pain, Vakil for the petitioner, and his colleagues walked out of the Court.

Mr. Pain and his colleagues subsequently reappeared at the Court, and, addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Pain said his clients had asked him to reappear in the case which he did under protest.

EXAMINATION OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

The examination of Mr. G. C. Sturgis, Superintendent of Police, was then resumed. Witness said before he asked Captain Christie, Eastern Frontier Rifles, to fire, the constables and Gurkhas used lathis on the members of the crowd and when the crowd threw brickbats at them they retaliated by throwing them back at the crowd. The District Magistrate came twenty minutes after the occurrence. Witness next made arrangements to prevent a fresh attack from the crowd. He took a rifle from a Gurkha and waved it to frighten the crowd, but he could not say if others did so.

Captain Christie examined by the Magistrate said he found the attitude of the crowd objectionable and truculent. When volleys of brickbats were thrown by the strikers. Mr. Sturgis gave orders to witness to open fire because the police force were in danger. Witness then directed riflemen to fire. When Mr. Sturgis took a rifle from one of his men by his order nobody else took any rifle from his riflemen. After the firing the ammunition was checked and counted and there were five empty shots.

FIRING NECESSARY.

Replying to Mr. Pain witness described the members of the crowd as rioters. The steps he took were such as he considered necessary for safety. If for such a purpose he considered it necessary to open fire at the crowd he would do so on his own responsibility. Even if Mr. Sturgis was not on the scene of occurrence he thought the exigencies of the situation demanded firing and he would have given orders to open fire.—A. P.

AGAINST SEPERATION OF SIND.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

tributing to the excellent arrangements made in such large measure.

NEXT SESSION AT SURAT.

The next Maha Sabha will be held at Surat.—A. P.

PROF. CHABLANI'S OPPOSITION.

The following is the speech made by Prof. Chablani referred to above.

Prof. Chablani in opposing the amendment of Mr. Narmadaprasad Sinha made a spirited speech in the course of which he depicted the position of the Hindu minority in Sind. He said Hindus in Sind were being unfairly treated by the Muslim majority in the Local Boards. He was of opinion that the communal situation was bound to get worse if Sind was separated on account of the communal ambitions of Muslims to hold more Hindus as hostages or to keep the so-called political equipose. He warned Hindus to cease dabbling in generalities that were likely to be misunderstood by interested parties. Hindus, he declared, must courageously fight against the Muslim communalism and set their face resolutely against dividing India into Moslem India and Hindu India which might provoke a conflict and lead to trouble in times of foreign invasion. Moslems had not made out a case for the separation of Sind. They had demanded it for communal ends and Hindus should refuse it sternly if they wished to put an end to the Moslem appetite for more and more surrender on the part of Hindus.—A. P.

INDIA'S FUTURE CONSTITUTION

PT. MALAVIA TO OPPOES DELHI RESOLUTION?

JUBBULPORE, April 9.

The Hindu Mahasabha reassembled last night and continued its sitting till a late hour. In addition to other resolutions, one protesting against the "repressive" measures alleged to have been taken by the Goa authorities against workers in the cause of Shuddhi was passed. The resolution on the attitude of the Mahasabha towards the future Constitution of the country is to be taken up for consideration to-day. It is understood that the Subjects Committee has endorsed the Delhi resolution of the Mahasabha, but Pandit Malaviya has expressed disent, and has accordingly prolonged his stay here in order to oppose the resolution at the open session of the Mahasabha.—A. P.

SANATANA DHARMA SABHA

PT. MALAVIYA ON ITS PRINCIPLES

JUBBULPORE, April 9.

At the session of the All-India Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Mr. Dwarkaprasad Bhargava, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in an address in which he dwelt on the principles of the Sanatana Dharma.

In his presidential address Pandit Malaviya explained the aims and objects of the Sanatana Sabha, and laid great tress on the importance of physical exercise, on the need for the revival of the institutions of kathas and kirtans in every village, and the performance of samskaras on the proper occasions. The Pandit also dwelt on the need for four Varnas and four Ashramas. He considered that the consummation of marriages should not take place before the parties to them attained maturity.—A. P.

MORE MONEY FOR SHUDDH

SIR TUKOJI RAO DONATES ANOTHER LAKH

JUBBULPORE, April 9.

Sir Tukoji Rao, Maharaja of Indore, (who has donated one lakh of rupees for the work of Shuddhi and has placed the sum at the disposal of the Sankaracharya of Karwir Pith, Dr. Kurtikoti) has also created an endowment fund of another lakh of rupees so as to yield a recurring annual income of Rs. 6,000, for the same work.—A. P.

ANOTHER SUCCESS!

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM BEAT F S. CLUB

LONDON, April 9.

At Folkestone, the Indian Hockey Team beat the Frankfort Sports Club by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

FRANCE BEAT WALES

LONDON, April 9.

In an International Rugby match, at Paris, France beat Wales by eight points to three.—Reuter.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

MADRAS MINISTER'S DEFENCE

SRINAGAR, April 9.

"Once we are in the Council and cooperate in its working the acceptance of office is no sin or crime," in these words Mr. Sethuratnam Iyer, Development Minister, Madras Government, publicly defended the acceptance of office. He maintained that he had always been seated in the Independents block and never with the Swarajists and added that it was untrue that he had signed the Congress pledge and had violated the pledge.—A.P.

SOCIAL EQUALITY LEAGUE.

BRANCH INAUGURATED IN POONA

POONA CITY, April 9.

Dr. Ambedkar inaugurated yesterday a branch of the Samaj Samata Sangh (Social Equality League) at Gaikwar wada. Mr. S. B. Tilak, the son of the late Lokamanya Tilak has promised the library hall in the wada to be made available for the activities of the League including inter-dining, inter-marriage and thread ceremonies of the untouchables.—A. P.

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HANDSPINNING AND BOYCOTT

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A.LL.B, F.S.S.).

The latest annual report for 1926-27 of the All-India Spinners' Association has just been published and it will be interesting to consider the possibilities of hand-spinning with reference to the boycott recommended by the Indian National Congress at the Madras session and now taken up in the Presidency towns. In fairness to the 748 workers and 2,799 members of the all India Spinners' Association, it must be stated that they may be credited with "a resolute and unwavering conviction with strong and living faith in the cause". The membership, however, has dwindled down from 4539 to 2799. It shows that "even the small discipline involved in the sending of 1,000 yards of yarn per month is being found difficult by a large number of people even among those who may be assumed to have some faith in Khadi work. It should be remembered in this connection that no special efforts are now being made from propaganda conducted for the enrolment of members".

COST, PRODUCTION AND SALES

The object of the Association has been the establishment of an expert organisation for the development of hand-spinning and khaddar unaffected and uncontrolled by politics, political changes of political bodies. The report claims "a wider recognition of the efficacy of Charkha to solve one of the most important problems of economic India, namely the enforced idleness of the peasantry for a large part of the year". This enforced idleness is not prevalent in all parts of India as there are some tracts of land where more than one crop in the year can be raised and enforced idleness is only possible where no water for agriculture is available except during the monsoon. The work of the Association has thus been diverted from the original object of attaining Swaraj to humanitarian work of supplying work to the poor unemployed in the remotest dry tracts of the country. How far this can be successful or what modifications could be made in its programme can only be realised after studying the figures published in the report. The fund which was originally collected for the political purpose of attaining Swaraj has now been diverted to this poor economic and humanitarian work. The Association has invested by the 30th September 1927 Rs. 19,54,377 in spinning wheels and other ways to carry out its object. It has produced during the last year cloth of the value of Rs. 24, lakhs. The gross sale figures indicate the value of Rs. 33 lakhs. No figures are given for the weight of yarn spun or the quantity in yards of cloth produced. The latest price for one sq. yard of Khadi is As. 5-6, while superior quality has been sold at As. 8-6, per sq. yard. Assuming an average 2 1/2 yards being available for the price of Re. 1, the sale figure of Rs. 33 lacs will give 84 lacs of sq. yards of Khadi sold during the year. This is a poor figure for an investment of 20 lacs of rupees while the Association itself has lost over a lac of rupees in the year in meeting provincial agency charges, hawkers' commission, miscellaneous grants, bounty on retail sales and the expenses of the technical department.

HANDWEAVING REMUNERATIVE BUT NEGLECTED.

2831 villages have been covered out of 517,036 of Indian villages with a population of less than 500 inhabitants and part time employment outside the agricultural season seems to have provided to 627 carders, 83339 spinners and 5193 handloom weavers, these last weaving handspun yarn alone. The greatest activity seems to have taken place in Tamil Nad with 1177 villages while Maharashtra covers the smallest figure of 16 villages. The area in the south has a very short but heavy monsoon in December and January. Six cases of isolated spinners selected at random seem to have made a supplementary income in July, August and September of something between Rs. 2/4 and Rs. 4/3 per month. The weavers, however, have made something between Rs. 21/3 and Rs. 37/1 per loom per month, in this area. This indicates that handweaving pays better than handspinning and if the Association can amend its constitution so as to spread more handweaving even of machine spun yarn than mere handspinning, it would be more remunerative to the worker and more Indian cloth can be had to keep out the foreign cloth from the market.

YARDAGE OF KHADDAR INADEQUATE

As against the assumed production of 84 lacs of square yards of Khadi in the year, one should consider the total quantity of cotton cloth that has been available for the Indian consumer from the other sources of supply.

In lacs of yards. Net Foreign Imports, 17280; Handloom Production, 13150; Mill Production 22590; Exports, 2160; Total available for consumption 50860.

While the total of other sources is 50,860 lacs of yards, the handspun Khaddar amounts to only 84 lacs of yards.

KHADDAR AND BOYCOTT.

From the above it will appear that it is impossible to boycott the 82 per cent of the imported British cotton cloth, much less the whole of the imported foreign cloth if attempts were to meet the whole demand by handspun Khaddar alone. Besides, the original object of the Charakha Sangh namely the attainment of Swaraj has been thrown in the background which can only now be revived by a forceful boycott movement alone. If Indian mills increase their production of cloth or if machine-spun yarn can be had in larger quantities to promote handloom weaving, it will not be difficult, to displace British cotton cloth and even all foreign cottons as India has both the raw material as well as the manpower necessary for the purpose.

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WANTED AGENTS.

RIGHTS OF "NATIVE" PEOPLES

SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY

LONDON, April 9.

Jerusalem.—The International Missionary Conference has concluded. It adopted the report on the racial relationships after full discussion by the representatives of the areas where intense racial friction was prevalent, declaring that all Christian forces were bound to work with all their power to remove racial prejudices and adverse conditions, to preserve the rights of native peoples, and to establish educational, religious and other facilities designed to enable all to enjoy social, political and economic equality.—Reuter.

CENTRAL HINDU SCHOOL SENSATION

STUDENT FOUND DEAD IN LOCKED UP ROOM

BENARES, April 9.

A student of the seventh class of the Central Hindu School has been found dead in a room which was locked up. The police are making enquiries into the affair.—A. P.

THE JAIN PALITANA DISPUTE

VICEREGAL INTERVENTION URGED

JODHPUR, April 7

At a meeting of the Jains representing all sects under the presidency of Mr. Khem Chand Singhi M.A., the following resolutions were moved from the Chair and unanimously adopted:—

(1) That this meeting protests against the bold decision given by Sir C. C. Watson in the Jain Palitana dispute and requests the Viceregal intervention at an early date.

(2) That it congratulates the Jains on their strong determination in boycotting the pilgrimage and thus refusing to pay the unfair tax imposed by the State and further exhorts them to continue it till it is cancelled.—A. P.

NEW SHIPPING BILL

COMPROMISE IN JONES BILL

LONDON, April 8.

Washington.—The Merchant Marine Committee has approved of the Jones White Shipping Bill which is a compromise on the Jones Bill.

The Jones White Bill provides that 75 instead of 66 per cent. of the cost of the ship may be borrowed under the terms of the Government Construction Loan Fund, that the long term foreign mail contracts may be granted, and that Government may enter marine insurance business. The president is empowered in times of emergency to requisition ships in which the Government is interested as also mailcarrying vessels.—Reuter.

MUNSHI MAHADEO PRASAD

DEATH OF WELLKNOWN BENARES ADVOCATE

BENARES, April 9.

The death has occurred here of Munshi Mahadeo Prasad, Chairman of the Benares Municipality, who was a well-known advocate of Benares.—A. P.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and European but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—
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A LETTER FROM LONDON

(Continued from page 6.)

Labourism of modern "Labour", yet his remarks are often very advanced. A scepticism regarding such remarks by men who persistently return to loyalty and conformity is quite justified. Mr. Maxton raises an academic protest against a Premier standing by "his" departmental officials, i.e., the permanent bureaucracy that survives (and ignores) all political changes. Yet Mr. Maxton knows that that is precisely the basis of British Government, and that the exclusion of British subjects from British territory at this moment will be continued during a Labour Government. The Government always leaves departmental decisions to the department concerned. If it is a question of any known enemy of British autocracy in India taking a business trip to India, his application for a passport is referred by the passport office of the Foreign Office to the India Office. The India Office is not the controller but the reporter of the so-called "Government of India." It refers the matter to the Government of India, and some Deputy Chaffwax of that despotic body replies "Keep him out." India Office reports "Cannot recommend the granting of the passport."

The Passport Office exercises no option of control, it regards itself as instructed by the India Office. The Government will support every such decision. It is the tradition that the non-elective, unrepresentative departments shall settle all questions relating to their sphere of action. Governments may change from green to red, and still these pigeonholes of Czardom remain clotted with the birdlime of ancient traditions. The only prospect of a change, that will reflect the changed views of the electorate, lies in a serious and unflinching revolt against MacDonaldism and all that it holds to. This quite ordinary person, inflated by the brief occupancy of "office", acts precisely like all the Salisburies and Disraelics of Downing Street. If, he declares, I were in office and the Simon Commission brought its report to me, I should act upon it. That is the last word of "constitutional democracy", which goes out of its way to fight and oppose the "dictature" frankly advocated by Russian Communists.

No dictature by the labouring classes could possibly be so reactionary and detrimental as this survival of the Dictature of the Secretariat. We need a body of rebels inside the Labour Party, whose aim shall be to force their Ministers to a policy of organised dismissal of State servants, high or low, who shall disobey or seek to circumvent the changed policy of a Socialist administration.

BANALITY AND TOTALITY.

"Using up" his notice-of-motion opportunity, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., (who is, by the way, one of the nicest of gentlemen and fairest of political opponents), introduced the following motion to the House of Commons yesterday:—

"PERILS OF SOCIALISM:—To call attention to the Perils of Socialism; and to move, that this House, recognising the grave dissensions which exist amongst leaders of the Socialist Party and within the party itself on vital issues of public policy, considers that the formation of a Socialist Government would be a source of danger to the nation."

In response to this challenge there would usually be the most artificial and unconvincing dress-parade of "Socialist" arguments by alleged "Socialist" M.P.'s, who are notoriously trade-union delegates first and Socialists forty-second. It was Mr. Saklatvala's turn to blow the gaff, cooper the pitch, or—if you prefer it—"let the whole cat out of the bag at once." For the first time in civilised history (we have searched back to Tutunkhamen), the Orders of the Day of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, truncated Northern Ireland and the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, contained a lengthy amendment denouncing not only capitalism and landlordism, but the imperial British subjugation of lands and peoples that should be free and independent. Mr. Saklatvala moved this very substantial "amendment" in a speech not much longer than the amendment itself. The latter ran to 170 words, perhaps the most important of which referred to the Labour Party, castigating it for its rapid desertion of the workers' class struggle, adopting policies in India and elsewhere which must strengthen and perpetuate the capitalist system together with militarist control.

ORTHODOX AND OTHER LABOUR.

The official report of the All-India Trade Union Congress (A. I. T. U. C., Servants of India House, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, As. 12), has reached England. Among the fraternal delegations is reported that of the British Trades Union Congress, announced by a message from the General Secretary. This included the passage:—

"The Council has selected as its delegates Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P.,.....and Mr. Joseph Hallsworth.....They alone will be the only (sic) official delegates sent by the Trade Union movement of Great Britain to India. I desire to make the point perfectly clear, as it may happen that there may be other visitors connected with the British Labour movement in India; so that I wish it to be clearly understood that Mr. Purcell and Mr. Hallsworth are entitled to speak for the British Trade Union movement at your Congress."

INDIAN COMMONSENSE.

The A. I. Congress thoroughly understood and accorded the two gentlemen a hearty welcome and a resolution of thanks. At the same time it very properly received, heard and thanked Mr. T. Mardy Jones, M.P., welcoming him by special resolution as a delegate from the Workers' Welfare League of India, London, and requesting all organisations of Indian workers to give him every assistance in his Indian tour. It is necessary and proper to add that the speeches of Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth were in the proper broad spirit, and breathed no hint of the exclusionist policy indicated in the letter of the General Secretary of the British General Council. When they responded to the thanks of the Congress they did it for all the three British delegates. That's the spirit!

MARDY JONES IN LONDON.

Mr. T. Mardy Jones, M.P., is, as he claimed at the Congress, a representative of British miners, who are the finest fighting body in the ranks of British Labour. On Saturday last he spoke at a Delegate Conference of London Workers, representing 118 organisations, called by the Workers' Welfare League of India at Friars' Hall. He reported on his Indian tour, and his impressions of India and its workers. At the close the delegates unanimously resolved to support the League and carry on a propaganda for the industrial and political freedom of India.

INDIAN LABOUR PUBLICITY.

The combined numbers 6, 7 and 8 of the All-India T. U. Bulletin (same publishers) form a fine production and well deserve the effective support of Indian workers and democrats. A copy of this indispensable organ can be obtained post free for Rs. 2 per annum.

I have also received the extremely creditable publications: "Railway Times" (weekly 275 Hornby Road, Bombay), "Weekly Mazdoor" (K. C. Mitra, Dinapur, R. S. Khagaul P. O.) and "Telegraph Review" (S. D. Shutic, 3|2 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta). They are a credit to Indian Labour journalism.

RECKLESS SLANDER.

Mr. Arthur Field, of the Indian National Agency, 18 Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, London, writes me:

"A publication sailing under the misleading title of "India" (the old title of the national Congress British Auxiliary organ) has been circulated by G. S. Dara on March 14, and besides a gratuitous attack on Mr. Saklatvala, prints the following guarded libel:—

Page 38,, par. 3.—"This is but only (sic) a page from the History-behind-the scene. Several Associations and Agencies sailing under the false colours of "Indian" or "National" are believed to be subsidized by the Government, both in England and at home, to do the dirty work. And they are doing wonderfully well, too!'

A REPUDIATION.

Mr. Field goes on to deal with this generous "belief" in the following words:

"I desire information as to any Agency, other than mine, which uses the title 'Indian National.'

"I hardly need to assure you that the Indian National Agency, which I believe to be the only Agency employing such a title, is subsidised by no Government at home or abroad, in England or in India, and receives no support from any official or partisan of Government.

"I desire material to commence proceedings against adventurers and slanderers, and I seek such information as will prevent my fitting the cap to my own head, without clear proof of being directed against me or my activities."

KING AMANULLAH AND WIRELESS.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company sends me interesting particulars of the visit of the King of Afghanistan to the Marconi beam station at Dorchester. Dorchester station has been built with the latest, biggest installation for long distance telegraphy. It is intended for communication with the United States; Brazil and Argentine, Egypt, Japan and the Far East. Yesterday the King paid a visit to the Croydon "air port," Marconi's comments upon the interested activity of the Afghan monarch are as follows:

"Afghanistan is a country which, owing to its broken and hilly character, is particularly adapted to the use of wireless both for internal and external communications. This is fully recognised by King Amanullah and his Government who have already made considerable use of wireless and have for some time been considering a complete scheme for its employment within the country and for communication with other countries. The King himself is interested in wireless in all its branches, from commercial wireless telegraph stations to broadcast receivers, and he has already taken advantage of loud speaking equipment when he has had occasion to address large numbers of his subjects."

The King of Afghanistan is undoubtedly a bright and intelligent ruler, but one thing worth remembering is that he has not needed to come to London in order to learn of the wonders of science. The loud-speaking equipment to relay public orations has been familiarised by its organised public use by the Soviet Union. Tiflis or Bokhara are as familiar with Senatore Marconi to-day as Wimbledon or Battersea.

By the way, as regards the King's proposed visit to Russia on his way back to Afghanistan a Tory organ here says that he could never hope to gain in Russia such a reception as he obtained here. Certainly not. In England he saw thirty tanks in action, manned by slaves of the Employers' Government, bound to attack their fellow-workmen during a strike, if ordered to do so. In Moscow he could attend a review of a million armed workmen, bearing the banners of their factories and exhibits of their productions in civil employment. The Tory journalist is quite right; a shout from innumerable workers, armed for their own interests, is a very different thing from a Guard's cheer, given to order at the command of a young twig of nobility.

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Aksir No. 1.—Like Aksir 50 it cures all forms of manly debility and rejuvinates lost vitality. It makes weak men strong, virile and potent and gives natural manly control. Those who cannot pay for Aksir No. 50, should order this atonce. **Price:—64 Pills for Rs. 4 only. Sample As. 8.**

Aksir No. 12.—Those suffering from Prematurity will find this a unique curative, like other such medicines it does not affect a man's vitality, but along with increases it. **Price Rs. 3 for 60 Pills; Sample Re. 1.**

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Aksir No. 34.—A splendid cure for spermatorrhoea. Cures completely in a short time. **Price 32 pills Rs. 2. Sample As. 8. For 34 B, which is also a brain and heart tonic. Price Rs. 5. Sample Rs. 1-4.**

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BOYCOTT OR RIGHT CONCESSIONS

(Continued from page 6.)

dian wants to claim his full right; the Britisher is prepared to make only limited concessions. The phenomenon comes out in the discussion of every problem financial, military, or political. Indians want a State Bank; Government will concede only a Reserve Bank with some larger powers for Indians. Indians want a Sandhurst in their own country, to train up officers for a national army in due time; Government can only throw open some more cadetships for Indians at Sandhurst or Woolwich. Similarly in the present case the Indian Nationalist, of whatever party, asks how far the constitution and scheme of the present Statutory Commission would fit in with what he considers his right, if not to absolute self-determination, at least to an equal voice with the Britisher in determining the manner and the measure of the next stage on advance towards Responsible Government. The Britisher on the other hand is obsessed by his real or fancied idea of responsibility for the steady political progress of India; and thinks only of what minimum or maximum concessions he need make in order to secure the co-operation of Indians in working out his immediate scheme. That is how Lord Birkenhead warmly expatiates at one moment over the great opportunities he has afforded to Indians for influencing the Commission's enquiry, and angrily thunders at the next moment against the wicked Indian who does not appreciate the favours bestowed upon him by his Lordship. The same mentality in the main colours the views of all Britishers generally, whether those views be expressed in the proud Tory accents of Lord Birkenhead or in the courteous intonations of Lord Irwin, in the legal diction of Sir John Simon or in the licensed phraseology of the die-hard Press. And all these seek to find logical justification for their mentality in what must be admitted to be the weak points of Indian nationalism, namely, the diversities of Party and Communal interests. The Indian resents both the above mentality and its justification; he questions the Britisher's ideal of responsibility; and not unnaturally finds justification for such questioning in the series of broken pledges that mar the record of Britain's stewardship of India. How long is this conflict between the demand for rights and the desire to make concessions, going to be kept? How far is it going to be extended?

(To Be Continued.)

PROBHUS AND SIMON COMMISSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir—It is now common knowledge that Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao and Co. styling themselves as representatives of the Pathare Prabhus made a representation to Simon Seven stating their case for recognition of the just and equitable (as they say) claims for services rendered to the benign British Government from time to time by the Pathare Prabhus. A question therefore arises whether these self-styled deputies of the Pathare Prabhus were really deputed by the Pathare Prabhu community, and if so whether a meeting was ever convened in order to authorize them to represent the views of the community. So far as I am aware no such meeting was held by the community and no resolution to the above effect was ever proposed and passed at such meeting.

It is, indeed, very strange that they should have gone to the pier to represent our case when they were not authorized to do so. I personally do not object to their representing themselves but everyone will agree with me when I object to the representative character of the Deputation consisting of the father, the son and and the holy ghost. It will interest the public at large to know that these representatives are either Government servants or title holders.—Yours etc.

A MEMBER OF P. P. COMMUNITY

Bombay April 4.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very glad to inform the public through your widely circulated paper that, after very strenuous efforts, Dr. L. K. Verma has been able to find out really specifics for snake-bite. They have been found successful to achieve cent per cent good results, in our districts of "Gir." They have been found also succesful on a boy of 12 years, who was in a moribund state due to cobra poisoning in a village named Samadhiala, near Jetpur. To confirm my statement still further, I am glad to add that, they have been tried at Matheran by a doctor qualified in England and found successful in several cases.

I wish your humanitarian readers will make the best of them, when there are rare remedies.—Yours, etc.,

V. J. AJMIRA.

Jetpur, April 5.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

MINISTERS AND SIMON COMMISSION.

"Dnyana-Prakash" (Poona) devotes a lengthy article to the examination of the position of Ministers in all provinces with respect to the Simon Commission. The journal takes strong exception to the behaviour of Dr. Subharoyan in the Madras Council and Nawab Mohamad Yusuf in the U. P. Council as they have decided to co-operate with the Commission, in spite of a definite resolution of the two Councils to the contrary. The paper appreciates Mr. Satyamurti's efforts in the Madras Council to bring the defaulting minister to book and opines that devolution rule No. 5 does not appropriately come to his rescue. The journal congratulates the other Ministers in U. P., C. P. and Madras for their straightforward action, taken in accordance with popular will. The journal calls upon Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and the Hon. Mr. Pradhan to declare their policy, though the Bombay Council has not yet expressed itself in the point. Referring to Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah the journal says, his case is extraordinary, since he is a thorough-going Co-operator.

WORK BEFORE MAHARASHTRA.

"Balvant" (Ratnagiri) in a leading article welcomes the holding of Maharashtra Provincial Conference after such a long time and with the co-operation of the Change and no-Change parties. It considers three questions as paramount that must claim the attention of the Conference viz. boycott of British goods and all foreign cloth, condemnation of the Small Holdings Bill and reorganisation of the Congress Committees. It makes the definite proposal for the acceptance of the Conference viz. "That Congressmen should bear 1 per cent. income-tax, give at least one week a year solely for Congress work and attempts should be made to enlist at least 1,000 such volunteers in every district." It emphasises the point that mere excellent resolutions are no good, but there must be premeditated arrangements to carry them out.

CHILD MARRIAGES ACT.

"Maharashtra" (Nagpur) generally agrees with the Select Committee appointed to consider Mr. Harabilas Sarda's Bill regarding limiting of marriageable ages for boys and girls. The journal wholly approves the suggestion of penalising those who get children joined in wedlock and prescribing Rs. 1,000 as fine and one months simple imprisonment. It also associates itself with the suggestion that girls and boys may not be married before they attain the age of 14 and 18 years respectively and says no opposition to this from high class Hindus now be expected as, what the Committee suggests is nearly a rule to-day. The journal, however, recommends that in the case of backward communities the law, should not be rigorously applied and even goes to the extent of suggesting the figures in their case should for the present be 12 and 16 for girls and boys respectively.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"Shraddhananda," (Bombay) which has now come out in Hindi also, writes in its first issue "It is the ardent desire of the journal that there be complete unity between Hindus and Muslims. This journal believes that this unity should exist not only between these two great communities but among all others, Parsees, Christians, Jews, Sikhs, and all. To achieve this end is a national duty of "Shraddhananda." All ought to regard others as brethren, brought together to exert for common human happiness. This journal has declared its desire to work for this and until it ceases to exist, it will stand by it."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

"Kesari" (Poona) sums up the proceedings of the Yeola National education conference and the Education Week in Poona, compares the difficulties of national and other institutions and expresses surprise why there should not be enough people to take advantage of the superior type of education provided in national institutions. It wonders why, for instance there is an institute like the Kawe University to provide suitable education to women and girls, parents and pupils should feel fascination for Government Universities. Referring to the fact that even Government degree holders are in no way better off in the matter of getting easy jobs than national graduates, the journal recommends to parents that if their idea is to provide suitable education and opportunity to develop character, they should send their wards to national educational bodies only.

AFGHAN KING'S EUROPEAN TOUR.

"Nava Kal" takes a review of King Amanullah's tour to Europe, with special reference to his sojourn in England and says that the tour when it is completed by the end of May after visiting Russia, Turkey and Persia may prove to be pregnant with great possibilities. The journal opines that both Russia and Britain will attempt to break the coming unity between the Muslim nations, though with very different motives; Russia will help this unity if the Muslim nations agree to adopt and assimilate Socialist principles in their Governments. What cause future events may take, the journal says, is yet indefinite.

"DOING FINEST SERVICE IN WORLD"

WHAT LIFE INSURANCE DOES FOR SOCIETY

At the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference, held lately in Bombay, a paper on "Some Aspects of Life Insurance" was read by Mr. K. S. Ramchanda Iyer, Secretary of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., from which a few extracts are given below:—

Although life insurance has been in existence for nearly a century, there was nothing remarkable about it until the beginning of this century. Statistics collected by various companies go to prove that even as early as 1900 there was not even one twentieth of the amount of life insurance that is in force to-day.

To take some concrete cases. Beginning with Japan, an essentially Eastern country, where life insurance is of very recent origin, we find that at the end of 1905, the total amount of life insurance in force was hardly 33 crores of rupees, whereas the latest figures indicate that the Japanese people carry as much as 1,000 crores of rupees of life insurance exclusively with Japanese companies and with their own Government. That small but virile country—Canada—whose population is less than 9 millions to day had not even 100 crores of rupees of life insurance early in the century. To-day Canadian life insurance companies carry as much as 1,500 crores of rupees of life insurance in force. Even war-weary Germany after losing practically all her life insurance business during the war has now recovered so rapidly that during the last 8 years her citizens have accumulated 700 crores of rupees of life insurance.

India certainly has not have been sitting idle, although her development may not have been as rapid as these go-ahead countries. Yet it must be admitted that she has shown remarkable strides in this one branch. I have for my purposes selected 9 of the larger life insurance companies of this country in order to show how they have progressed during the last 10 years.

The total income of these 9 companies for the year 1916, was Rs. 1,32,66,112 whereas at the end of 1926, the very same companies show an income of Rs. 3,20,06,929. That speaks volumes. And yet, compared to what other countries have done where does India stand? I shall let the following figures speak for themselves.

Country.	Life Insurance in Force. (All in rupees).	
United States	27,000	Crores.
United Kingdom	3,300	Do.
Canada	1,500	Do.
Japan	1,000	Do.
Germany	700	Do.
Australia	600	Do.
Netherland	400	Do.
Sweden	400	Do.
France	400	Do.
Switzerland	200	Do.
Italy	150	Do.
Norway	150	Do.
Denmark	150	Do.
Brazil, Argentine, Peru, Chilli, & Paraguay	150	Do.
India	63	Do.

Beyond the fact that India has the largest population compared to the above countries, there is nothing remarkable about our country in material possessions when we consider the accumulations made by each and every one of the above countries several of which are still far less advanced than India. It cannot be said that our people are not creating wealth. But the difficulty has always been to get organizations enough to save what is created and life insurance is primarily an organization created for the conservation, preservation and the perpetuation of what men create with great toil and strife and suffering. It is life insurance which struggles against the world's general disposition to waste life and property. Some one has said that life insurance is a great university where the companies are teaching sound economics and sound politics. Life companies are teaching a doctrine of responsibility and of self-respect and in the heart of every man who is insured is put a good grip on those doctrines. It is not that life companies are merely selling something, but it is a fact that they are doing the finest and best service in the world.

ALL-INDIA SHIVAJI MEMORIAL.

AN APPEAL TO SIR TUKOJIRAO HOLKER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hear the Shivaji Memorial Committee have fixed the middle of June next for unveiling the statue of the great Mahratta hero Shri Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratha Empire in India. I also learn that this body has made arrangements and a small Committee is appointed to carry out details. The bronze statue prepared by the sculptor Mr. Karmarker, we are informed is being cast in a Bombay workshop. So far the A. I. Shivaji Memorial Committee mentions no names of experts, nominated to vouchsafe that the said equestrian statue is artistically perfect. Last year I remember reading a series of letters in your esteemed paper commenting upon the work of the panels on the said statue executed by the same sculptor? It is by all means desirable that the statue of a great national hero like the valiant Shivaji should be a perfect work of art. From the able speech delivered by H. E. the Governor of Bombay when presiding at the prize exhibition of the Sir J. J. School of Art, as a connoisseur of art I hope he will not participate in the function of unveiling unless he is satisfied by expert opinion that this statue of Shivaji is artistically finished. May I enquire whether H. H. Chatrapati Rajaram Maharaja of Kolhapur, the president of the Committee, has satisfied himself on this point by consulting eminent art experts? Will Mr. M. R. Jayakar who is on this Committee let us know what he has to say about this statue? I do not understand why the Committee should be working in camera and not take the public in their confidence? As the statue is going to be erected in British territories the public have a right to know who are the experts and what opinion they have pronounced on the equestrian statue.

I hope Sir Tukojirao Holkar and the Indore Government who have contributed the princely sum of Rs. 5 lakhs of rupees to this memorial will not neglect his duty in the matter. Sir Tukojirao has promised to take up social work, in his interviews to journalists. This is the opportunity for him to come forward as one of his biggest donors and see that the best work adorns the capital city of the Peshawas?—Yours, etc.,

HOLKER STATE SUBJECT.

Indore, C. I. April 5.

AMRITSAR AND ITS LESSON

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

"Lessons of Jallianwala massacre and our duty to the country" was the subject of a public meeting held on Sunday night at Matunga. The meeting was convened by the "F" Ward District Congress Committee in connection with the National Week. Mr. F. J. Ginwala presided and Messrs. Manekial K. Vakil, M. R. Menon, Abid Ali Jaferbhoy and others addressed the meeting.

All the speakers recalled the horrors of the Jallianwala massacre under the Martial Law regime in the Punjab in 1919 and how a new orientation was effected in the political agitation in the country and the Congress. Mr. Manekial Vakil quoted statistics and made out a thorough and convincing case for a complete boycott of British cloth and selected British goods.

Mr. M. R. Menon recalled the 1919 massacre at Jullianwala Bagh and the wanton indignities perpetrated on the women and children of the Punjab. He considered that historic event as "Imperialism in excelsis" that was an evidence of the strength of the British and the weakness of Indians. The boycott movement which was being organised throughout the country would go a great way to bring nearer that goal of Swaraj. He stressed on the importance of physical training, volunteer organisations on the model of the "Sons and Daughters of Liberty" in America. The organisation of the peasantry and the labouring classes was an essential factor, for no movement could be a success unless it had the full support of the masses of the country. He concluded by saying that India should not rest until she had avenged the Jullianwala atrocities by the attaintment of Swaraj.

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhoy, who was Secretary of the Nagpur Flag Satagraha, spoke on the potency of Khaddar and from personal experience controverted certain remarks made by Mr. Manekial Vakil on the economics of Khaddar. He also exhorted the audience to see that they contributed something to the services of the nation.

Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar spoke on the importance of mass organisation.

With Mr. Ginwala's concluding remarks the meeting terminated at a late hour.

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12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
13.	Glare Glasses	240
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Cent's Handkerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	175
20.	Pocket Knife	180
21.	Rolled Gold Slave Bangle	175
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	165
24.	Razor	200
25.	Ash Tray	170
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
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31	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
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33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
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36.	Toothbrush	75
37.	Toothcream Colgates	25
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 10 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

MARCH OF CIVILISATION IN ASIA.

WHOLE CONTINENT THROBBING WITH LIFE

CHINA AND THE WORLD-PROBLEMS

FORGING INTERNATIONAL LINK BETWEEN ORIENT AND OCCIDENT

(FROM T. H. K. REZMIE)

On Wednesday, February 15, we had a Dinner Conference of the New Orient Society of America, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. The New Orient Society was organized in 1926 by Mr. Syud Hossain, Editor of "New Orient," with the help and assistance of a number of intelligent and sympathetic Americans whose sympathies do not work within the hallowed circle of "for white persons" only. While "New Orient" continued publication the Society continued to attract more and more persons to its membership, but after the lapse of the publication—we hope it may be possible to resume the publication of this very useful magazine—interest in the organization also lagged. The Dinner Conference at Ritz-Carlton was an attempt to make another effort to infuse some life into that body, and judging from the attendance—nearly a hundred persons paying 6.00dols. per cover were present—one might reasonably forecast a better future for it than the past. In the absence made unavoidable by the illness of Dr. William R. Shepherd, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, acted as the Toastmaster. His introductory remarks included several messages of regret received from friends who could not attend, and an eulogy of Mr. Syud Hossain, whose persistence in first creating and then keeping alive the organization had made that dinner-conference possible. Dr. Duggan, who has just retired from his active educational career to devote his whole time to the work of International Fellowship outlined the purposes of the Society. Then he introduced Mr. Hossain as the first speaker.

Mr. Syud Hoosain is on occasions like this—and more so on this than on any other—in what is commonly called "the best of form." He gave a half-hour talk, which certainly ranked as the best speech of the evening. His subject was naturally the New East and the New West. I remember having reported one of his addresses on that subject in the "Bombay Chronicle" a year or so ago, and, therefore, I shall just touch on a few points to indicate the line of thought he pursued instead of giving the full report. That there was a new East and a new West born after the war was not to be doubted. That most people admitted an awakening in the East but failed to see any change in the West, which was nevertheless sure. From Japan to Morocco, the whole of Asia was throbbing with life, the very bones of the dead appearing to pulsate with life. That the unchanging East had after all these centuries begun to change. Old values were being reconsidered and orientated in the light of modern experience. And the West too was undergoing a change. The World War had brought about a great change which can be described in terms of geography, politics and economics, but the greater change was in the realm of the mind of the Westerners. They had always believed that theirs was the best civilization and the way they arranged their lives was the best of all possible ways. The war which belied this smug notion, by the fruits of generations old policies, proved that after all there was some thing wrong with their systems of living. Great minds in Europe and America have been more inclined to investigate possibilities of spiritual, and moral teachings of Asia than they ever were before the War. The holocast which wrecked the Empire of the Hohenzollerns also cut clear across the doubt-proof confidence the Europeans had in their civilizations and cultural heritage. One thing certainly had been realized by the Westerners, namely that whatever the allignments of political and economic bodies in the world, the rule of the future conduct of the nations in dealing with each other would be equality and brotherhood, understanding without prejudice and discrimination of colour and creed. And the progressive people on both sides of the Oceans have since been working to bring this truth home to the masses of people. In America, there has not yet been any organization which would serve as a nucleous for this work of creating general international understanding between Asia and the Occident, said Mr. Hossain. The New Orient Society has been formed with that purpose and all those who feel that the purpose of the organization is worthy are invited to take their stand at our platform.

ASIA'S MARCH IN CIVILIZATION.

The next speaker was Dr. Felix Valyi, founder and Editor of the "Review of Nations" published in Geneva, Switzerland, who is at present travelling in America. Dr. Valyi, as is expected from one of the great scholars of Orientalism that he is, brought to the audience a great deal of knowledge of the culture of the Orient. Tracing it from the days of Buddha—covering 25 centuries in 20 minutes allotted him—he told briefly the story of the march of civilization in Asia through China, Japan, India, Persia, Arabia, and Palestine. "It is remarkable fact," he said," that in one century—Asia produced four of the greatest teachers of mankind, Buddha, Confucius, Zoroaster and Plato. To know the people of Asia it was necessary to know the religious and moral history of the Orient. None can understand a people, least of all the Asiatics without grasping some of the spirit of Asia through astudy of its religions and culture. Dr. Valyi, is here on a mission His mission is to try and establish in this country for the Oriental research work. "Every country in Europe has some sort of an institution, large or small, for the education of its people in Orientalism, some countries like Germany and France making a speciality of it," said Dr. Valyi, "But America has no such institution. If your diplomats and business men, and travellers and others who have connection with the East want to establish relations with the East they need to be educated in the psychology of the Easterners. And this work cannot be done by every one turning into a research scholar. The best and the only practical way is to have a school where there would be facilities for affording that very thing in an easy and accessible form which but a few cansecure by their individual efforts of delving into the too-meagre and scattered data on the East." The spirit of Asia, he went on to explain was the realization of the relation of the perceptible and visible cosmos to the power behind it. "Asia had found an answer to the inexplicable mystery which has baffled the Western scientists for centuries, the question of who made the world and what is behind the scheme of nature. Asia had discovered that the motive power behind all that the eye saw, was the spirit of God." And that discovery had revolutionized the whole scheme of life of the Oriental and patterned it so different from that of the Westerners. To understand the Oriental this fact has to be borne in mind. Dr. Valyi paid a fulsome tribute to the sponsors of the New Orient Society and appealed for its support by all open-minded and noble Americans.

YOUNG CHINA'S PROBLEMS.

The next speaker was Dr. Sum Nung Au-Young, of China. He spoke from a written memorandum of which the following as complete a record as possible. Its chief value lies in the fact that it acquaints the reader with the Problems of Young China, and I therefore include it in this despatch.

"Before I serve you with my favourite Chinese Salad I would like to flavor it not with mayonaise but with a little bit of an extract from the New Orient magazine, edited by Mr. Syud Hossain. The extract is from an unauthorized interview by Achmed Abdullah of Mr. Thomas C. Perkins, who in an unguarded moment injected into the conversation the following statement. "Orientals to me are the hardest people to understand, half the time I do not know what they are thinking about, their minds are so complicated that try as I will I just can't make them out." To which Abdullah replied, "You are wrong. It isn't the orientals that have a complicated mind, their minds are the essence of simplicity, it's just you that have a complicated mind." "How do you make that out?" asked Mr. Perkins. "Well, it's like this," replied Abdullah: "If I say I don't like you and I can't stand you, then I kill you, and that is the end of the matter (laughter) and I don't think about it again. On the other hand if you don't like me and can't stand me, you think the matter over in the greatest detail, as to how you are going to kill me and what you are going to do with me after you have killed me. (Laughter). Then you think of all the complications of every nature whatsoever that under every circumstance might result from killing me, and endless similar ideas."

While I cannot fully agree with such delightful analogies of the Occidental and Oriental minds, I do feel that the chief reason the Oriental is ever a source of puzzle to you Occidentals is that we have so few chances of opening our hearts and minds to you through well established organizations. Some the New Orient Society is an instrument to create better understandings between the East and the West I as one of the representatives of 4,000,000,000 people across the Pacific, appeal to you to-night for your moral support of this splendid organization. Allow me therefore to drink with you to the success of the New Orient Society.

To-night I will try to interpret for you the present situation in China because some understanding of China's struggles is essential to an understanding of our relation to the World's problems.

GROWTH OF NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

The outstanding feature of a 16-year old Republic is the growth of the spirit of national and racial consciousness in our people. The people of China to-day are coming into conscious nationalism. The expression of this national and racial conscious can be seen in the new movements which have sprung up in our country in recent years. A brief survey of conditions in China will reveal some significant forecast at work there. First, ever since the student patriotic movement of 1918 succeeded in forcing the Chinese Government to refuse to sign the Versailles Treaty, our people have come to realize the tremendous power of a nation when organized for common action. This has led to the establishment of what is called in China the "peoples'" organizations. Groups of people generally centered around a common occupational interest are organizing themselves so that they will have a channel for the expression of ideas and for action on any issue of common concern. It is these Peoples' organizations which have enabled us on more than one occasion to enforce our will on our government, for example in the Disarmament Conference in Washington and in the Opium Conference at Geneva. Second, the "Renaissance" movement has practically remade the intellectual background of the Chinese youth. This is a movement started to evaluate our intellectual heritage and to introduce new ideas and ideals into China. Books and pamphlets dealing with the fundamentals of government and economics as well as the latest social theories of political movements of other nations are carefully studied. Societies and clubs have been organized for the purpose of studying and discussing Bergson, Gandhi, Dewey, Russell etc.

"A REVOLUTION" IN LITERATURE.

Then came the phenomenal adoption of the spoken language as the medium of literature. This brought about a change which can only be expressed as a revolution. It literally opened up the storehouse of knowledge which hitherto had been locked to the great masses. For the classical style had been too difficult for the average people. So the combined effect of the simplified language and the vigorous measures of patriotic propaganda not only awakened the people to a sense of responsibility but also revived in the minds of the people a keen sense of national consciousness. This feeling of nationalism was also quickened by the World War. Instead of being impressed by the organization and machineries in that great conflict the Chinese turned back to question the real worth of Western civilization. In other words, instead of blindly paying the customary homage to the achievements of the Occident, Chinese thought searched more carefully its own heritage, thinking that there was probably something of more intrinsic value in what they had laid aside and pronounced old-fashioned. In a word the great war drove the Chinese back to a revaluation not only of what they had introduced from the West but also what they had inherited from their ancestors in ages past. China is reasserting herself believing she has some special contribution to make to the common stock of world welfare and civilization. Third, in the old religions of China we are seeing the coming of revivalist movements. This is especially noticeable in Confucionism and Buddhism. The principle aim of these movements is to preserve and restate the spiritual values in Chinese culture. Fourth, in the economic sphere new forces are stirring, noticeably in modern banking and industries. This foreshadows the coming of great social changes in life due to the growth of the modern industrial system in our country. Wrapped up in this development are the seeds of much industrial strife. Even in this early stage keen competition is developing in industries in Chinese hands and those in the hands of the aliens. This situation points to the demand for Tariff autonomy.

With this in mind, a two-fold tendency has developed in China, one internal and the other external. The determination to keep our educational, programme out of politics, the movement towards provincial self-government, the coming of the women's movement, the change in social and family life,—all these represent internal adjustments in our national life. Externally our people see the urgent need of readjustment. First is the matter of Tariff autonomy. In order that the more highly industrialized nations may always find an open market in China, we have been deprived of our right to fix our own tariff on imports. Second, there is the demand for the revision of the so-called unequal treaties, which concern territories ceded or leased, financial concessions, etc., and for an equitable readjustment in the matter of the status of Chinese in foreign countries. We are also exercised in the matter of the international traffic in drugs and firearms as they affect China.

Because of these adjustments the progress made appears halting, slow and futile. This is inevitable. In the meantime pressure from within and without is coming upon us. Adjustments had to be made and they are being made. The real leaders of young China are in the process of maturing, and it will be ten to fifteen years before they can make their fullest contribution to the nation. Now you will understand the reason for China's plea for time and opportunity to make these adjustments in our own way. It is the only permanent solution possible. "Will you not give us your moral support?"

A TYPICAL STORY.

This story is fairly typical of the psychology of Oriental students, as I have observed them, and it well illustrates also the amazingly small world of the self-complacent young American. To bring these two groups together, not in any superficial way, but with real understanding and appreciation of the environment and traditions out of which both have sprung, is one of the greatest needs, as well as one of the greatest opportunities of our time, because the fate of the future rests so largely with the youth of America and the youth of the Orient.

In the fundamentals of life, the things that really count for most, we are alike. We love our homes, our children, fathers and mothers, health, opportunity, friends, work and leisure, sympathy and understanding. We are certainly not born with racial prejudices; we acquire them. Physical barriers, mountains and seas, have separated us and because of our isolation, differences, nationalism, fear and war have developed. Modern invention has suddenly broken down these barriers and has brought together groups of people with entirely different philosophies of life. We are beginning to see that we must integrate our life, become less national and more international, displace fear by understanding, and thus finally war will give place to peace. To do this we must have more world appreciation and a new world philosophy.

If we do any reflective thinking, we realise that this philosophy must be one of "togetherness." It must be a spiritual willingness on the part of each to accept all as members of the world family—an unprejudiced, unselfish attitude. For if we insist on putting up walls between others and ourselves, we are successful in keeping others out, but we are worse off because we have kept ourselves in. The day of splendid isolation is over.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE.

In International House we have over 500 men and women, living together as in one family, with another 500 coming in from the outside for social and intellectual contacts. That makes a community of more than a thousand—quite a village it would be in the interior of India and China. This world village is comprised almost entirely of graduates students, representing always about 65 countries. International House is the first building in the world to be given over to the idea of promoting peace through the fellowship of living together, not holding occasional conferences, not seeing one another now and then, but living continuously beneath one roof for an entire college year. International House is the first house in the world where every race, color and creed live as one family. It is a self-supporting building. It is a house of citizenship No one is interested in the educational processes that one has been through, nor in his particular creed or cult, but rather in the best he has gained, spiritually and educationally, as expressed in his personality as a citizen. It is a place where theory is applied to life and we have found that people of the world can live together without doing one another physical harm. At International House the students learn to forget their prejudices in the fulness of their growing friendships. They are increasingly forgetting that they are of different nations and races in their feeling of being folk in everybody's world.

There are now between 5,000 and 6,000 of our former members who have had this experience and fellowship, and letters are constantly coming testifying to its value. In fact, they say that knowing the students of all the world has been their greatest educational experience.

There is a great opportunity for this same type of work in other large educational centres. For certainly, if an International House can be a success on the banks of the Hudson, there is every reason to believe that similar houses will also be successful on the Thames and the Seine and elsewhere. I cannot think of anything that will promote peace and understanding to better advantage than the type of experience International House is giving.

It is a pleasure to be with the members of the New Orient Society to-night, to try to give you just a glimpse out of one's experience of the opportunities that each of us have in furthering peace through giving ourselves, our best to one another as friends, through creating processes of understanding that will be stronger than the greatest battleships in preserving law and order.

May I conclude with the following story: A Japanese artist had a daughter whom he loved very dearly. Sad to say, she died when she was very young. The father thought of her constantly. One day he painted a lily, and as he painted it, in its purity of line and whiteness, all his love for his daughter seemed to flow into the flower. Years later, an English artist visited the Japanese artist and saw the painting. He looked at it a long time and then said, "There is the soul of a child in that lily." The two artists looked into each others eyes. There were no barriers between their souls and hearts. They had reached a complete understanding.

NEW YORK CITY (U. S. A.), Feb. 25.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

TUESDAY, April 10.

Mr. Lloyd George says that two to three million women have walked off with the British Empire. The Empire is evidently worth running after.

"I would rather have three million flappers than one Baldwin." From journalism Mr. Lloyd George may well turn to the cinema for a fortune, appearing in the Sheikh part. To clarify sentiment, it would be worthwhile knowing how many of them India would prefer, in exchange for the seven Swains set on the premises.

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The "Morning Post" is in hysterical grief. It had lodged a bullet in Trotsky's spinal column, and with true Christian fortitude, awaited the end. Trotsky lives. The shattering of the spine would have meant instant death. The Riga correspondent of the "Morning Post" has been informed by the Editor that slower processes of poisoning would be appreciated next time.

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Meanwhile the rumour in Moscow is that a mad dog had bitten the Editor of the "Morning Post." Sir Austen Chamberlain happily assures us that the statement is an anti-British exaggeration.

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From the advertisement columns of the "Times of India":—

A cheerful young Anglo-Indian widow, age 20 knowing little Nursing seeks post as companion, child nurse, housekeeper, to respectful Hindus in Bombay.

This disposes of Dr. Moonje's complaint that in no matter whatsoever the Hindu enjoys preferential treatment.

Hindus of the disrespectful sort will however be in the same plight as other communities.

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The "Herald" has been working up a stunt about one Mahomed Chel, a wizard by calling. The wizard, it is said, once caused a veritable downpour of rupees and currency notes.

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Mahomed Chel is described as a good conscientious sort, unlike Simon the Sorcerer who causes the drain of funds without an equivalent return. The veracious correspondent of the "Herald" says that when Mahomed Chel showers money, there is a shortage in the Bank of Baroda, of course unknown to Mr. Randle. When there is a shortage in the office cash box, the explanation now is that Mahomed Chel volleys out money elsewhere! A nice hobgoblin to cultivate on the premises.

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That Grand Prize Scheme of Rs. 6,000 which was to have gladdened the hearts of people during Christmas,—what happened to it? Mahomed Chel is sitting upon it.

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Liittle do our people realise the benignity of British Rule. Signor Mussolini's imperialism is cruel if only we think of it:—

The tribesmen complain that ever since the advent of Fascism, the Italians have adopted overbearing attiude toward them and a decision of an Italian Magistrate that trousers may be worn only by white men and his dispatch of native wearers of them to jail are declared by Sheik Mohammed's secretary, already in London, to be the last straw.

• • • •

Here in India, you can wear trousers without offending the rulers or straining the British connection. The Bengal Ordinance carries you wholesale, while the Trousers Ordinance leaves the bulk of you behind.

• • • •

Traveller: "Shall I have time to get a drink here?"

Guard: "Yes, sir."

Traveller: "Are you sure that the train won't start without me?"

Guard: "Yes, sir, I'll take one with you."

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

RAWALPINDI SESSION CLOSES

LAHORE, April 9.

The Sikh Educational Conference under the presidency of Sardar Mohansingh Rais of Rawalpindi held during the Easter holidays came to a close last night. It was largely attended including a fair number of ladies. The report of activities of the previous year was read by the secretary. The President in his address referred to the educational needs of the Sikhs and suggested ways and means for the acceleration of the pace of education among them. Sadar Jodhsingh appealed for a national fund and a collection of five thousand rupees in the spot was made and an equal amount was promised.

Before closing, the Conference adopted a number of resolutions. The next session has been invited to Sarangodha.—A. P.

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